FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. L—NO. 2,553.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1884. [NEW SERIES—VOL. II.—NO. 63.

Light and Love.

If light should strike through every darkened place,
How many a deed of darkness and of shame
Would cease, arrested by its gentle grace,
And striving virtue rise, unscathed by the blame!
The prisoner in his cell new hopes would frame,
The miner catch the metal's lurking trace,
The sage would grasp the ills that harm our race,
And unknown heroes leap to sudden fame.
If love but one short hour had perfect sway,
How many a rankling sore its touch would heal,
How many a misconception pass away,
And hearts long hardened learn at last to feel;
What sympathies would wake, what feuds decay,
If perfect love might reign but one short day!
—*The Academy.*

THE ORTHODOX PARADISE.—The true and orthodox terrestrial paradise of the Middle Ages lay, not across the mysterious Western ocean, but in the equally mysterious lands of the sun-rising. It was universally identified with the Garden of Eden, in which Adam and Eve had been placed; and it was therefore impossible to seek it in any other quarter than the East. Now, in mediæval times the limits of the known world were shrunken far within the boundaries known to the later Roman geographers, Ptolemy, Strabo, and their fellows. In the twelfth or thirteenth century the Western world knew almost exactly as much, or rather as little, of Asia as Herodotus had known 1,600 years before. The very stories which the father of history related of Indians and gold-producing ants, of griffins and Arimaspi, had returned to their old localities in Central Asia, though in Roman days they had for some time continually receded further and further into the unknown North-east. Now, again, as in the fifth century before Christ, men believed that beyond an India of no great extent there lay no more inhabited lands, but only desert and sea. But, unlike the ancients, the mediævals placed in the furthest part of this region the earthly paradise, either as an oasis in an expanse of rocks and sandstone or as an island in an unnavigable ocean. Sometimes we read of it as inaccessible by reason of lands of mist and darkness, or insurmountable precipices; sometimes it is tempestuous seas or rivers which bar the way. But beyond them, if a man could but penetrate, he would find the Eden where our first father had dwelt, where rises the four mysterious rivers, and where grows every tree that is pleasant to the sight or good for food. "There," says Neckam, "is a beautiful land where whole tracks are overgrown with the noble vine; there are clear springs and groves watered with pleasant streams. Glorious is the fruit which enriches its gardens, and no sterile tree can grow in its soil. Never do storms come near it, nor violent winds, but there always blows a gentle breeze. Thither never came the waters of the all-destroying flood."—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

GOOD BY, JOHN!—It is too bad. It must be sufficient annoyance for John Sherman to see the Presidential nomination slipping away from him and to find his own State shouting itself hoarse for Blaine. But here is his pet Outrage Investigation cheating him as badly as he was cheated by Calico Charlie and Garfield in 1880.

John intended to hang out the bloody shirt as his standard in the approaching campaign. Alas! He finds it as much cusanguined by Republicanism as by Democracy!

John wanted to prove that colored citizens are terrorized in Virginia and cannot vote a Republican ticket except at the risk of their lives, and colored witnesses swear before his committee that the negroes threaten, assault and murder those of their own race who are known to support a Democratic candidate.

John desired to show that Republicans are ostracised by the Virginia Bourbons, and the leading Republican of the State, ex-Congressman Dezendorf, swears that the Administration-Mahone Coalition party has persecuted Republicans more shamefully than they were persecuted under Bourbon rule immediately after reconstruction. Judge Dezendorf gave the names of Republicans who had been turned out of office because they opposed the Administration coalition and added: "I don't think Mahone could hold his party together five minutes if it were not for the support of the Administration."

It is evident that the Virginia bloody shirt venture is a failure.—*N. Y. World.*

WOOD PRESERVING WORKS AT WILMINGTON.—The schr. *Drummond*, says the Wilmington *Star* of recent date, "which was cleared at this port yesterday, for Aspinwall, by Messrs. Northrop & Cumming, carried out as cargo 2,400 sawed railroad cross-ties and 250 piles, all creosoted by a new process, of which Mr. J. D. Stanley, of this city, is the patentee. The shipment is for the Panama Canal Company, and is part of a large contract secured by Messrs. Northrop & Cumming; other vessels being in waiting to receive cargoes at the works of Mr. Stanley, at the foot of Castle street, where the timber is treated. This new process for treating timber for its preservation and for protection against the destructive salt water worm—the teredo—while it is more economical, is claimed to be superior to other known processes. The preservative agent used is creosote or "dead oil," a coal tar product, and is the same that is generally used at wood-preserving works in this country and Europe. The manner of its application is, however, different, and in the preparatory operation the timber is subjected to a dry heat which expels the moisture, at the same time slightly charring or carbonizing the surface of the wood. The works, which have been in operation about two weeks, turn out about twenty-five piles and five hundred cross-ties daily. They run night and day, and give employment to a number of men."

A VERY ANCIENT COIN.—The Clayton *Bud* is credited by the New Berne *Journal* with having seen an old piece of money—copper coin—one cent, dated the year 117.

The University Dead.

[From the Raleigh Register.]

RALEIGH, N. C., April 8, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—Please print the following list of University Confederate dead:

1821—Leonidas Polk, Lieutenant General.
1834—Wm W Avery.
1835—Clark M Avery, Colonel.
1836—Lucius J Johnson, Major; Oliver H Prince, Captain.
1837—Isham W Garrott, Brigadier General; Thomas Ruffin, Colonel.
1838—Lawrence O'B Branch, Brigadier General; Thomas H Lane, ——; Gaston Meares, Colonel.
1839—Clement G Wright, Lieutenant Colonel.
1840—Robin Ap C Jones, Captain; James H McNeill, Colonel.
1841—Josiah E Bryan, ——; Tristram L Skinner, Major; Thos T Slade, Captain.
1842—William L Johnston, Captain, A Q M.
1843—John A Bethury, Captain; E L Dusenbury, ——; Peter G Evans, Colonel; J Johnston Pettigrew, Brigadier General; John H Stone, Private; John H Whitaker, Major.
1844—James J Iredell, Major; Edward M Scott, Captain.
1845—Edward Mallett, Lieutenant Colonel; Bryan Whitfield, Private.
1847—George B Anderson, Brigadier General; Isaac E Avery, Colonel; John A Avirett, Captain; Benj R Huske, Major.
1848—Thomas M Garrett, Colonel; John H McDade, Captain; Lemon Ruffin, Private; Wm M Walker, Captain.
1849—James F Bell, Color Sergeant; Wm M Carrigan, Lieutenant; Gavin H Lindsay, Lieutenant; James T McClennahan, Orderly Sergeant; John Henry Morehead, Colonel; John T Taylor, Captain.
1850—Clinton M Andrews, Colonel; John B Andrews, Captain; Jesse Averitt, ——; D Whiting Husted, Lieutenant; J Glenn Jeffreys, Lieutenant; Leonidas J Merritt, Lieutenant; John T Wheat, Captain; Carey Whitaker, Captain; Bryan Whitfield, Assistant Surgeon.
1851—Henry L Battle, Private; Richard Bradford, ——; Wm H Bunn, Captain; John S Chambers, Lieutenant; Thos N Crumpler, Major; James H Fitts, Private; John M Mickle, Captain; Jas C Moore, Lieutenant Colonel; Theophilus Perry, Lieutenant; Peter P Scales, Captain; Maurice T Smith, Lieutenant Colonel; Thos McG Smith, Major; Peter E Spruill, Private; Owen A Waddell, Major; Jas A Wright, Captain.
1852—Wm Adams, Captain; Owen N Brown, Major; Francis D Foxhall, Lieutenant; Daniel W Johnson, ——; Daniel McDougald, Captain; Duncan E. McNair, Captain; Montfort S McRae, ——; E Graham Morrow, Lieutenant; Wm A Owens, Colonel; Stark A Sutton, Captain; Jas N Turner, Captain; Shubal G Worth, Captain.
1853—John Anthony, Private; Thos O Closs, Captain; Andrew J Flanner Signal Service; H W Mariner, Private; James W Horne, Sergeant; John W Mayfield, Lieutenant; George T Morgan, ——; Henry Mullins, Captain; John D Ranklo, Sergeant; Edwin S Sanders, Captain.
1854—Robt L Allen, Private; Jesse S Barnes, Captain; Edward S J Bell, Lieutenant; Hugh T Brown, ——; Thos Cowan, Jr., Captain; John L Fuller, Private; Wm H Gibson, Lieutenant; Fred H Jenkins, Captain; James B Jordan, ——; Wm C Lord, Captain; Wm B McKinnon, ——; Julius A Robbins, Captain; David J Young, Private; Wm J Foreman, Sergeant.
1855—Solomon W Alston, Assistant Surgeon; Robt W Anderson, Lieutenant, John Henry Bitting, ——; Benj I Blount, Lieutenant; James G Bostin, Orderly Sergeant; John T Cook, Sergeant; Henry R Daniel, Lieutenant; Robt T Harris, Captain; Wm M Holt, Lieutenant; N Collin Hughes, Captain and A A G; Geo B Johnston, Captain; Willie P Mangum, Jr., Lieutenant; James L McCormic, Captain; John G Purcell, Lieutenant; Edward L Riddick, ——; Edward F Satterfield, Private; Wm W Sillers, Lieutenant Colonel; Joseph A Williams, Captain.
1856—Isaac T Atmore, Private; Junius C Battle, Corporal; Geo P Bryan, Captain; Charles Bruce, Jr., Sergeant; Thomas W Cooper, Lieutenant; Robert H Lindsay, Private; James B McCallum, Lieutenant; Robt J McEachern, Captain; John W Mebane, Captain; Charles B Murphy, ——; William T Nicholson, Captain and A A G; James L Robbins, Private; Iowa M Royster, Lieutenant; Edward G Sterling, Private; James H Taylor, Private; John F Thompson, Private; Samuel P Weir, Lieutenant; Wm A Wooster, Lieutenant.
1857—Lawrence M Anderson, Lieutenant; Wm H Austen, Sergeant; Henry K Burgwyn Jr., Colonel; Thomas Cowan, Private; John H D Fain, Captain; Thos S Hill, Private; Joseph V Jenkins, Private; H Francis Jones, Lieutenant and A D C, Jarvis B Lutterloh, Lieutenant; Geo S Martin, Captain; Geo W McMillan, Private; Stephen D Richmond, Lieutenant; David W Simmons, Jr., Lieutenant; T Lucius Smith, ——; Massillon F Taylor, Captain; James N Thompson, Private; Nathan B Whitfield, Captain; Henry G Williams, Ensign; John W Wilson, ——; E Eldridge Wright, ——; Benjamin L Gill, Lieutenant.
1858—Edward H Armstrong, Captain; Joseph Bason, ——; Luther R Bell, Private; Jas J Cherry, Captain; Joseph D Cherry, Private; Weldon E Davis, Captain; John H Dobbin, Private; John C Gaines, Captain; Thomas C Holliday, Captain and A A G; James D Jenkins, Private; John T Jones, Lieutenant-Colonel; James S Knight ——; Harrison P Lyon, Lieutenant; Richardson Mallett, Lieutenant and Adjutant; Wm T Nuckolls, ——; Augustus M Parker, ——; Oliver T Parks, Lieutenant; Charles C Riddick, ——; Jesse W Siler, Lieutenant; Rufus S Siler, Private; Archibald T Staton, Lieutenant; Samuel T Snow, Lieutenant; Simeon H Taylor, Private.
1859—Lewis Battle, Lieutenant; Elias Bunn, Lieutenant; Leonard A Henderson, Captain; John M Kelly, Major; Neill R Kelly, Lieutenant; George M Quarles, Private; Felix Taukersley, Lieutenant; Edward J Chilton, ——.
1860—Joseph H Adams, ——; Edward R Atkinson, Private; George M Clark, Major; Joseph B Coggin, Lieutenant; Virginius Copeland, Lieutenant; John A Green, Orderly Sergeant; Clarence D Martin, Sergeant; Wm R McKethan, ——; Edward A T Nicholson, Captain and A A G; Charles Vines, Jr., Lieutenant; Nevison C Maner, Private; Jesse H Person, Private; William P Gill, Lieutenant; Seth B Speight, Private.
1861—Napoleon B Owens, Private; Edward L Richardson, Private; Nathan J Snead, Private.
1862—John R Haughton, Private; Fred Nash, ——.
1864—Wm H G Webb, Lieutenant.

The years given above indicate the dates of entrance into the University.

I beg that, if there be any errors in the list, they may be pointed out to me at once. The list contains 210 names.

Very respectfully,
W. L. SAUNDERS.

IRON BRIDGES IN THE WEST.—It happens, says the Asheville *Citizen*, that the transmontane section has done more than any other in the way of permanent bridges. Asheville has the best county bridge in the State, an iron bridge costing $18,000, also a bridge, iron, across the Swannanoa costing $4,000. Buncombe has just authorized two more, one across the French Broad at Alexander's, to cost $1,000, and another across the Swannanoa at Gudger's Ford to cost $4,000. Then there is the newly completed bridge across the French Broad at Marshall that cost $12,000. Is the west a land of barbarism? More iron county bridges than in all the State put together. Nothing to brag of, but to show other counties what may, can, and ought to be done.

The Steamer *Governor Worth* left Wilmington last week for Florida. She will hereafter be used on the St. John's River.

The Southern Bishops.

THE PLAN OF VISITATION FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.

The following, says a Nashville, Tenn., dispatch, is the plan of visitation for the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South for 1884:

BISHOP GRANBERRY.—Denver Conference, July 23; Montana Conference Aug. 20, at Stevensville; Columbia Conference, Sept. 3, at Dayton; Pacific Conference, Sept. 24, at Santa Rosa: Los Angeles Conference, October 8 at San Bernardino.

BISHOP MCTYEIRE.—West Texas Conference, Oct. 29, at San Antonoio; Northwest Texas Conference, Nov. 5, at Waco; North Texas Conference, Nov. 12, at Sulphur Springs; East Texas Conference, Nov. 19, at Long View; German Mission, Nov. 27, at Houston; Texas Conference, Dec. 17, at Galveston.

BISHOP PARKER.—Missouri Conference, Sept. 10, Shelbina; Western Conference, Sept. 24, Council Grove; North-west Missouri Conference, Oct. 1, Jefferson City; North Carolina Conference, Nov. 26, Wilmington; Mississippi Conference, Dec. 17, Yazoo City; Baltimore Conference, March 11, Salem.

BISHOP HARGRAVE.—St. Louis Conference, Sept. 24, St. Louis; West Virginia Conference, Oct 8, Greenup; Arkansas Conference, Nov. 12, Van Buren; Little Rock Conference, Nov. 26, Little Rock; White River Conference, Dec. 3, Batesville; Louisiana Conference, Jan. 8, Minden.

BISHOP PIERCE.—Indiana Mission Conference, Sept. 18, Paul's Valley; Tennessee Conference, Oct. 8, Nashville; North Alabama Conference, Nov. 24, Talladega; South Carolina Conference, December 17, Charleston; Florida Conference, Jan. 8, Gainesville.

BISHOP WILSON.—Kentucky Conference, Sept. 10, Mount Sterling; Louisville Conference, Sept. 17, Louisville; Illinois Conference, Sept. 24, Nashville; North Georgia Conference, Nov. 26, Atlanta; South Georgia Conference, Dec. 17, Savannah.

BISHOP KEENER.—Holston Conference, Oct. 22, Bristol; Virginia Conference, Nov. 12, Lynchburg; North Mississipi Conference, Nov. 26, Aberdeen; Memphis Conference, Dec. 3, Memphis; Alabama Conference, Dec. 17, Opelika.

Bishop McTyeire has charge of the missions in China and Japan, Bishop Keener the missions in Mexico, and Bishop Granberry the missions in Brazil.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS IN 1884.—From the edition of Messrs. Geo. P. Rowell & Co's American Newspaper Directory, now in press, it appears that the newspapers and periodicals of all kinds at present issued in the United States and Canada reach a grand total of 13,402. This is a net gain of precisely 1,600 during the last twelve months, and exhibits an increase of 5,618 over the total number published just ten years since. The increase in 1874 over the total for 1873 was 493. During the past year the dailies have increased from 1,138 to 1,254; the weeklies from 9,062 to 10,028; and the monthlies from 1,091 to 1,499. The greatest increase is in the Western States. Illinois, for instance, now shows 1,009 papers in place of last year's total of 904, while Missouri issues 604 instead of the 523 reported in 1883. Other leading Western States also exhibit a great percentage of increase. The total number of papers in New York State is 1,523, against 1,399 in 1883. Canada has shared in the general increase.

N. C. RAILROADS.—Since last Monday, says the Charlotte *Observer*, fifty-one flat cars have arrived at Saulsbury from Richmond and gone up the Western North Carolina road. All were loaded with new steel rails to be put down on the Western N. C. By time the summer travel begins, this road will have one hundred miles laid in steel rail, its rolling stock will be new and improved, and it will be the Pennsylvania road of the South.

The same paper says that the extension of the Carolina Central Railroad from Shelby to Spartanburg is again being agitated and with renewed vigor. It seems to be the intention of Supt. L. C. Jones to carry this project into effect and he has been working at it in a quiet way for some time. The mere fact that he is in earnest is a good guarantee that the road is surely to be extended. Col. Jones is a level headed man on railroad affairs in particular, and has no lack of energy. We see that a citizen of Spartanburg, writing to the Charleston *News and Courier*, says: "Mayor Walker, Mr. L. A. Mills and E. F. Bobo, Esq., are in Baltimore at the suggestion of the president of the Carolina Central Road. They have gone to talk over the prospects of the Spartanburg and Rutherford Road and the extension of the Carolina Central from Shelby to this place."

EXCLUSION OF DRUNKEN MEN FROM RAILWAY TRAINS.—LET ALL RAILROADS FOLLOW SUIT.—A traveler on the Norfolk and Western train between this city and Norfolk, says the Richmond *South*, furnishes the following incident of his trip to the Norfolk *Virginian:* "At a way station an intoxicated man attempted to get aboard but the conductor refused to allow him to do so, and notwithstanding the violent protest of himself and friends, rang the bell and the train moved off, leaving the swearing, staggering fellow shaking his fist in impotent wrath. The plucky conductor, as he stepped inside the car, remarked, 'That is the smartest order this company ever issued.'

"He explained that on the first of January the conductors received orders not to allow any drunken man to board a train. The passengers were of the same mind as the conductor. They were saved the annoyance of traveling with a noisy, filthy man, and the man himself was prevented from risking his life and limbs in getting off or on the train. The order is humane to both passenger and inebriate. The official who conceived it deserves the thanks of a sober public, and it is hoped that other roads will adopt it."

Industrial North Carolina.

A Cotton Factory for Lockville.—The Raleigh *News and Observer* learns that some Massachusetts capitalists recently in that city will erect a cotton factory near Lockville, Chatham county.

Shuttle-blocks at Raleigh.—The Raleigh *News and Observer* says that at the shuttle-block factory there from fifty to sixty persons are employed. The factory will soon be operated in its new quarters, beyond the railroad, in a building 44x80 feet.

Oxford Industries.—The *Torchlight* says that Messrs. Cozart & Hundley, of Oxford, have purchased a new brick machine to be run by a 15 horse power engine; and that a movement is on foot to establish there a Fertilizer factory in order to retain at home some portion of the great profit in the manufacture of the 800 tons of fertilizers sold in that market.

McLean's Mills.—The *Robesonian* says that the "property known as 'McLean's Mills' has been bought by Col. M. McRae and his brother Alexander McRae, of Red Bluff, S. C. The property is on Shoe Heel creek about one and one-half miles from the village and is one of the best factory sites in this part of the State. The water is unfailing." And the Shoe Heel *Print* says that the new owners intend putting the mills in first rate condition.

Gold under the Streets of Concord.—Mr. Joel Reed, of Concord, came over to the city yesterday, says the Charlotte *Observer* of the 9th, bringing a bag of gold for assay by Prof. Hanna, at the mint. He brought altogether twenty-one ounces of gold that assayed $18 50 per ounce. This gold came from a mine located on Mr. Reed's property, near the Methodist church in Concord, and was dug from a vein that runs directly under one of the streets of the town, about thirty feet below the surface. While the men below are digging the gold, they can hear the rumble of wagons passing overhead. Mr. Reed uses a Chilian mill to extract the gold and seems to make it pay.

The Factories and Water Power of Deep River.—Worthville, says a correspondent of the *N. C. Presbyterian*, is situated on Deep River in Randolph county. Here are the Cotton Mills of the Worth Manufacturing Company under the personal supervision of Mr. Thos. C. Worth, son of Hon John M. Worth, Treasurer of the State of North Carolina.

The river is lined for many miles in this section with manufactories of cotton fabrics, and new settlements of a busy, growing and thriving population. In a stretch of three miles in sight of each other and almost touching each other are the live towns of Randleman's, Naomi Falls and Worthville. Further down the river are others until Franklinville is reached seven miles from Worthville—ten miles of whirling machinery and humming of thousands of spindles. No other stream in the State, so far as I know, is called upon to do as much duty in the same space, and perhaps no other can. Deep river is admirably adapted for the uses to which it is put.

Randolph Industries.—The Asheboro *Courier* says:

Rumor has it that the Jones mine near this place has been sold for a handsome consideration and that the purchaser will add new machinery and a number of hands.

The Cliff Mills of Messrs. Miller & Bro. in New Market township are now completed and thoroughly equipped with the latest improved machinery. It is possibly the best equipped grist mill in the county. Messrs. Miller & Bro. have spared nothing in the way of money or work to make it so.

The same paper notes with pleasure that "the outlook of the mining interests of the county is brightening. Hoover Hill continues to pay handsomely. Sawyersville promises rich results and the Jones mine will be thoroughly developed. These, we believe, are the most important mining enterprises for the reason that they have been more extensively developed. There are doubtless other mines equally rich if developed."

Tobacco beyond the Blue Ridge.—Mr. E. L. Holmes, Secretary of the Asheville Tobacco Association gives the Asheville *Citizen* the following interesting information:

Sales for the month of March, 1884, 349,476 lbs.; prices paid for the same, $73,102.28. Average, $20.91. From the 20th of October, the beginning of the tobacco season, to April 1st, 1884, the sales in open market were 2,011,737 pounds for which was paid $389,366.66, an average of somewhat over 19 cents.

We remember, says the *Citizen*, Danville in 1872 with its annual receipts of 11,000,000 pounds. We remember Durham in 1878 with its receipts of 5,000,000. Now we see Danville with 34,000,000, Durham with 15,000,000. Two years ago Asheville felt large on receipts of 250,000. The end is not yet. We predict that in three years the receipts of this market will reach 12,000,000; and this without hazardous boast, for whereas, two years ago Buncombe and Madison furnished all the supply, now Haywood and Jackson, and Swain and Cherokee and Yancey and Henderson and Transylvania are added. Where is the end of this uplifted tobacco section?

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The new Supt. of the Orphan Asylum elected last week is Dr. B. F. Dixson a practising physician of Gaston county. He is said to have many traits of character that peculiarly fit him for the place. We trust he may prove a second Mills to the children, to the institution and to the people who feel a lively interest in the orphanage.—*Oxford Torchlight.*

Cotton Factory
FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF TRUST MADE February 5th, 1884, by Manchester Mills, A. K. McDiarmid and W. J. McDiarmid, we will, at 11 o'clock on Thursday April 17, 1884, at Manchester in Cumberland county, N. C., expose to sale by public auction, the property known as MANCHESTER MILLS, including about 35 acres of land with buildings, &c., and all machinery and appurtenances of every sort thereto belonging. The mill and machinery is constructed for the manufacture of Plaid Goods and Cotton Yarns, and is conveniently located on McDuffie's Creek, near Manchester Depot, on the C. F. & Y. V. Railway, and is run by a 27 inch Burnheim Turbine Wheel and a 60 horse-power Steam Engine; and there is also a "double-returned tubular boiler," for heating.

The factory buildings are commodious, and the machinery is mostly new, with good belting, &c.; and all is in good repair and running order—the average production being about 2200 yards of Plaids per day. There are 55 Check Looms, and all necessary Lappers, Cards, Drawing Frames, Slubbers, Speeders, Spinning Frames, Warpers, Spoolers, Dressers, Card-grinders, Folder, Two Engine Lathes, one with 22 inch swing and 14 foot bed and other machinery.

There is a Dye house and all necessary fixtures, and a Gas machine—100 burners. There is also a Gin house 40x50 feet, with 60 Saw Winship Gin; Cotton Press, &c.; one Howe-Platform Scales; and one Grist Mill complete. There is a store building 30x100 feet, 2 stories high, and it is a good business stand. There are 26 tenement houses, some containing two rooms, some four, and some six, and they are all in good repair.

The location is healthy, the neighborhood is good, and there is a well organized and efficient force of operatives.

Persons desiring to purchase can get any desired information by applying to the undersigned or by visiting Manchester, where there will be some one to show the property and the factory in operation.

The purchaser will be required to pay one-third of his bid in cash, and to give well-secured notes for the balance, to be paid in two equal instalments in 6 and 12 months, with 8 per cent interest from date.

N. W. RAY,
H. McD. ROBINSON,
Trustees.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb. 12, 1884. 54-60d

E. J. HALE & SON.
PUBLISHERS,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
66 AND 68 READE STREET, NEW YORK.
INVITE ORDERS FOR
SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD BOOKS,
and for all kinds of
STAPLE STATIONERY,
Writing Papers—Cap, Letter, Note and other sizes; Blank Books, of all grades; Envelopes of all sizes and colors and qualities; School Slates, best quality, all sizes; Slate and Lead Pencils Pens, Inks, Mucilage, etc., etc.
E. J. HALE & SON.
March 29, 1883. 8tf

Fifty Years.

Carry the largest stock of
PLATED
SILVERWARE
AND
CLOCKS,
of any one Jewelry Store in North Carolina.

We buy Solid and Plated Silverware only from the best and most reliable makers.

The best POCKET KNIVES, RAZORS, SCISSORS and SHEARS.

Real bargains in POCKET BOOKS and PURSES. A very large line to select from.

OLD GOLD and SILVER taken in exchange for new goods.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Cleaned and repaired promptly.

WARREN PRIOR & SON,
Watchmakers, Jewelers and Silversmiths,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
March 19, 1884. 59tf

New Store and New Goods
AT
THE RED SIGN,
NO. 47 PERSON ST.

F. F. F. F. F. G. and P.
Find Fresh, Fine, Fancy, Family Groceries and Provisions.

FLOUR, Hams, Tongues, Bacon, Lard, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Butter, Cheese, Rice, Hominy, a large and elegant variety of Gilt Edge, Plain and Fancy Candy, Nuts, Raisins, Apples and Fruits of all kinds, Mince Meat, Canned Fruits and Vegetables, Potted Meats, Canned and Fresh Oysters, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC LIQUORS, WINES, PORTER, ALES, LAGER BEER, CIGARS and TOBACCO. The best North Carolina Apple Brandy. Corn and Rye Whisky from the Mountains of Cleveland County, always kept in stock.

Special attention is called to CLAUSEN & SON'S CHAMPAGNE BOTTLED LAGER BEER. They have received a FIRST PRIZE at Paris in 1878, and for the last three years from the American Institute Fair in the City of New York. As a beverage for the convalescent and those whose digestion is impaired, it has no equal, and is recommended to patients of weak constitutions and nervous temperament by the most prominent physicians in preference to ALL OTHER BRANDS.

R. T. SCANLIN, Ag't.
Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 20, 1883. 46tf

GEO. A. THOMSON,
HEADQUARTERS
FOR
Family Supplies, General Merchandise, Rock Bottom Prices
AND
GOOD GOODS,
54 PERSON STREET,
Wholesale and Retail
PROVISION DEALER.
GEO. A. THOMSON.
Nov 29, 1883 43tf

R. M. NIMOCKS,
—DEALER IN—
Groceries, Liquors, Guano, Wagons, Plows, Castings and General Farm Furnishing Goods,
A FULL LINE OF BRIDLES, COLLARS, AND WAGON HARNESS ALWAYS ON HAND.
Receiver of Naval Stores and Cotton.
GILLESPIE STREET, FAYEETTEVILLE, N. C.
Jan'y 9, 1884. 46tf

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!
WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of
Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,
120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati"
Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars
Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS
at all kinds of prices to go with this work.
A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.
Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112c

A MARVELOUS STORY
TOLD IN TWO LETTERS.

FROM THE SON: "28 Cedar St., New York, Oct. 28, 1882.
"*Gentlemen:* My father resides at Glover, Vt. He has been a great sufferer from Scrofula, and the inclosed letter will tell you what a marvelous effect
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
has had in his case. I think his blood must have contained the humor for at least ten years; but it did not show, except in the form of a scrofulous sore on the wrist, until about five years ago. From a few spots which appeared at that time, it gradually spread so as to cover his entire body. I assure you he was terribly afflicted, and an object of pity, when he began using your medicine. Now, there are few men of his age who enjoy as good health as he has. I could easily name fifty persons who would testify to the facts in his case.
Yours truly, W. M. PHILLIPS."

FROM THE FATHER: "It is both a pleasure and a duty for me to state to you the benefit I have derived from the use of
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
Six months ago I was completely covered with a terrible humor and scrofulous sores. The humor caused an incessant and intolerable itching, and the skin cracked so as to cause the blood to flow in many places whenever I moved. My sufferings were great, and my life a burden. I commenced the use of the SARSAPARILLA in April last, and have used it regularly since that time. My condition began to improve at once. The sores have all healed, and I feel perfectly well in every respect—being now able to do a good day's work, although 73 years of age. Many inquire what has wrought such a cure in my case, and I tell them, as I have here tried to tell you, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. Glover, Vt., Oct. 21, 1882. Yours gratefully, HIRAM PHILLIPS."

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA cures Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworm, Blotches, Sores, Boils, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin. It clears the blood of all impurities, aids digestion, stimulates the action of the bowels, and thus restores vitality and strengthens the whole system.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000.
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.
L. S. L.
Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FIFTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS E, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, May 13, 1884 168th Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $75,000.
100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.
Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF $5,000		10,000
5	do	2,000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of $750		6 750
9	do	do 500	4,500
9	do	do 250	2,250

1967 Prizes amounting to $265,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

POSTAL NOTES and ordinary letters by Mail or Express (all sums of $5 and upwards by Express at our expense) to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans La.

or M. A. DAUPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.
April 9, 1884. 63-5t

RALEGH REGISTER.
EARLY IN FEBRUARY—AS SOON AS THE Printers receive the necessary material—the publication of the RALEIGH REGISTER, a North Carolina Democratic newspaper, will be commenced.

The REGISTER will be printed weekly until the great political campaign of 1884 begins. It will then be issued twice a week, or as often as may be useful or necessary to the Democratic party in North Carolina. It will be printed from new and beautiful type on good white paper, and though it may not be large enough to hold all at once all the good things that glowing prospectuses sometimes promise, yet the application of a thorough knowledge of how to use them will put into its thirty-two broad columns all the news, much good reading, and a complete history of what is done in North Carolina. Mr. Hale will be editor of the REGISTER.

The price of the REGISTER will be $2 a year, $1 for six months. Pay for your home paper, and then remit for the REGISTER. Those who remit $2 to this office will receive as a Premium either volume ordered of "Hale's Industrial Series." Two volumes are now ready:

THE WOODS AND TIMBERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Curtis's, Emmons', and Kerr's Botanical Reports; supplemented by accurate County Reports of Standing Forests, and illustrated by an excellent Map of the State. 1 volume 12mo. Cloth, 273 pp., $1.25

INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA—IN THE COAL AND IRON COUNTIES.—Emmons', Kerr's, Laidley's, Wilkes', and the Census Reports; supplemented by full accurate sketches of the Fifty-six Counties, and Map of the State. 1 volume 12mo. Cloth, 425 pp., $1.50. Address

REGISTER OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C.
Jan'y 30, 1884. 52tf

1870. 1884.
At the Old Stand.
OUR town friends will find a full line of Family Groceries, consisting in part of all grades of Flour, Bacon—Shoulders, Sides, Hams and Breakfast Strips; Coffee—green and roasted: Butter, Lard, Molasses and Syrup; Canned Goods, and a good lot of Mackerel.

Goods delivered free.

Royster's best Candy always on hand.

To our country friends we would say we keep a general stock of Goods at wholesale and retail. Call and see me.

I will pay the highest market price for country produce.

J. A. GAINEY, Ag't.
March 26, 1884. 60tf

COFFEE,
SUGAR, TEA,
CHEESE, LARD,
BACON, RICE,
MEAL, HOMINY,
POTASH, GINGER,
SOAP, LYE,
PEPPER,
SPICE,
NUTMEGS,
TOBACCO of all grades, at
CHAS. HAIGH'S.
Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1883. 39tf

Express Steamboat Co.
STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson, will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.
April 12, 1883 10tf

COAL! COAL!!
10 Tons Anthracite Coal,
For Stoves, Grates &c., for sale by
McMILLAN BROS.
Dec 6, 1883 44tf

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WEDNESDAY.....APRIL 16, 1884.

AGGRESSION, ONLY, WINS IN POLITICS.

There can be no question that a vast majority of the American people—not a majority, or even a small per centage, of the protected manufacturers and monopolists who have the leisure and the means to appear before Congressional committees; to subsidize the Press; to beat the air with sophistical harangues—but a vast majority of the American PEOPLE who do the voting, favor tariff reduction of some sort, at present, and the Constitutional tariff for REVENUE only, ultimately. There is, likewise, no difficulty in showing to any mind of common capacity that the internal revenue laws, as in force in this country since 1863, have become a most dangerous enemy to liberty because they are used by the federal arm to break down the barricade of home rule which the fathers intended to erect at the State lines.

We endeavored to show, last week, by a short review of the sources of revenue of the Government since its foundation, how insignicent have been the internal revenue receipts during the country's normal periods of peace, and how steadily the customs receipts have increased and the excise receipts decreased during the retrogression of the war period of our day: Now, as surely as history repeats itself under like conditions, so surely will the internal revenue disappear from the Government's revenue exhibits, if peace continue. Not because, like the protective tariff, it is unlawful. The Constitution permits it. But because, lawful tax though it be, it never has been and it never will be submitted to by a free people, when the urgent necessity for its continuance has ceased. That urgent necessity with us has ceased; and the cry already raised against this tax by North Carolina and a few of her sisters—because, with them, its burdens are now most oppressive and its offences against liberty most apparent—is simply the beginning of the universal demand for its repeal which the American people will exact in the near future. They have steadily limited the sphere of its operation, until it remains now as a tax only upon those articles in the taxing of which the people at large are least interested. It will disappear entirely. Not now. But inevitably, at an early day—unless freedom has ceased to be an object with the people, and the people to be their own rulers.

But, with the protective tariff, the case is reversed. That is unlawful, if the words of the Constitution mean anything. Nevertheless, leaving aside the question of its lawfulness, parties with us have ever divided upon the question of its policy. If they are not today, it is because the Democratic party, the traditional opponent of protection, has been trightened by the skilful bluff of the enemy at a moment when the chief argument of its advocates has ceased to have foundation. That argument was the protection of the infant industries of a struggling and bucolic people. The period of over-production has been reached in most branches of manufacturing. Idle mills, and the competition of immigrant labor—against which the American laborer derives no protection from the tariff which professes to protect the employer for whom he labors—have turned an army of converts towards our fold, if only we continue to show that we have a fold.

Yet the Democracy is told (by its enemies) that it will invite defeat, if it advocate now this one of the two cardinal doctrines without which its record has been as vain as its future life will be impossible.

By no means, so. By no means. If the Democracy intends to make an effort to get into the federal citadel, now held by its enemy, it must abandon the defensive attitude of endeavoring to prove that it is almost as strongly in favor of the policy of that enemy as the enemy itself. The voting people naturally reflect that if the doctrine of those who hold the fort to be the true doctrine, as the outsiders admit, there can be no reason for helping the outsiders to displace those whose record for its practice is best.

What, then, is the duty of the party in Congress and of its representatives who are soon to meet at Chicago?

Let them declare that their ultimate purpose is to make good their own party's record as the advocate of the liberty of all the people and of the material welfare of nine-tenths of them.

By preventing federal encroachments, through the excise, upon that home rule which the sovereignty of the States was intended to preserve.

By discarding absolutely the principle of protection, and declaring for a tariff which ultimately shall be laid solely for revenue.

Let these, the traditional principles of the Democracy, be affirmed with all the power of unambiguous words.

The processes by which these ends shall be gained, the people's servants will determine in detail, as is their duty and province, when they undertake federal legislation.

The country is not now prepared for a sweeping and radical change either in the tariff or the internal revenue laws, if this were now practicable and desirable.

The first step, we think, was discreetly and consistently taken in the compromise agreement of the late Democratic caucus. Let this be followed up as the party's immediate purpose.

THE UNIVERSITY DEAD.—We ask attention to the letter of Col. Saunders addressed to the editor of the Raleigh *Register*, and reprinted on the first page of this issue. Col. Saunders not only served North Carolina as her able Secretary of State, but he is as ardent a lover of his Alma Mater as he was a gallant soldier in her armies, and he deserves more aid than he is getting in his patriotic undertaking.

THE CROFTERS.—The OBSERVER'S correspondent at Montpelier, Richmond county, writes that Rev. Jno. Monroe recently preached a Gælic sermon at Spring Hill, in that county, for the benefit of the Scotch immigrants in that section.

DEATH OF MAJ. D. J. DEVANE.

The Wilmington *Star* of Friday contains the announcement of the death the day before of that gallant soldier, true gentleman and sound lawyer, Maj. Devane. Says the *Star:*

The community was saddened yesterday morning by the not altogether unexpected announcement of the death of Maj. Duncan J. Devane, for a number of years one of the leading practitioners at the bar in this city. He had been lingering for some months with that dread destroyer of so many of the human race—consumption—and for several days had been unconscious and failed to recognize the anxious friends who called to see him. He peacefully passed away at his residence on Fourth, between Market and Princes streets, at 10 o'clock Wednesday night, aged nearly 50 years.

The subject of this brief and imperfect notice was born in that part of New Hanover (Franklin Township) which subsequently became attached to Sampson county. He taught school in his earlier days, but finally entered Davidson College, from which he graduated in due course and then read law with the late Chief Justice Pearson. About the commencement of the late war he went to Clinton, Sampson county, where he commenced the practice of his profession, being connected with the office of Messrs. A. A McKoy and W. S. Devane, the latter his brother. Upon the commencement of hostilities he at once identified himself with the interests of the infant Confederacy, and left Clinton for Smithville as First Lieutenant of the Sampson Guards, under command of Capt. Julian Faison. At the reorganization of the North Carolina troops and the assignment of the company to the Twentieth Regiment, Lieutenant Devane was made Captain. He was with Stonewall Jackson in his famous Shenandoah Valley campaigns against Banks, Milroy, Shields and others, was subsequently in the seven days' fight around Richmond, and in fact went through the entire war in Northern Virginia, having in the meantime been promoted to the rank of Major, and only surrendered when the last gun was fired at Appomattox. At the close of the war Maj. Devane came to this city and entered into a law partnership with his brother, the late Col. W. S. Devane, which was dissolved by the death of the latter a few years ago, since which time he has had an office to himself, and has grown in prominence with the members of his profession, by whom he was held in the highest esteem. In some respects it is doubtful if he had a superior at the bar in Eastern North Carolina. He was an indefatigable worker and his legal attainments were all of a superior order. In character, he combined the most amiable and engaging disposition with unquestioned personal courage, and in all the walks of life he was esteemed a worthy exemplar. In his dea h the profession throughout the State, as well as in this immediate section, sustains a great loss.

Deceased had long been a member of the First Presbyterian church of this city. He married a daughter of Col. A. M. Faison, of Duplin, by whom he had two children, who, with their mother, survive him.

Upon the opening of the Criminal Court yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, Mr. Solicitor Moore, at the instance of his brethren of the Bar, moved that the Court adjourn out of respect to the memory of the late Maj. D. J. Devane, until 10 o'clock Saturday morning. The motion was seconded by Mr. Marsden Bellamy, and, after brief remarks by Solicitor Moore and Mr. Bellamy, His Honor stated that the motion was granted and that the Court would stand adjourned until the day and hour specified.

THE FESTIVAL OF PESACH.—The Jewish festival of Pesach, or the Passover, began at sunset last Wednesday and ends this evening. The first and last days of the festival are holy days. The festival was instituted to commemorate the redemption of the children of Israel from Egyptian bondage and the exodus of the Jewish people from Egypt under the leadership of the Prophet Moses. It is also known as the Feast of Mazzoth on account of the eating of the mazzoth or cakes of unleavened bread during its continuance. This unleavened bread commemorates the haste with which the departure from Egypt was accomplished, as the people did not have time to leaven the dough which they carried with them in their flight. The first night of the festival is particularly distinguished by the Sidar service, in which the history of the miraculous deliverance of the Jewish nation from Egyptian bondage is rehearsed by the head of the household for the benefit of its members gathered about him.

THE CHURCH CYCLOPEDIA.—We have received the advance sheets of the preface of THE CHURCH CYCLOPEDIA, a Dictionary of Church Doctrine, History, Organization and Ritual, edited by the Rev. A. A. Benton, Professor of Mathematics in Delaware College. Published by L. R. Hammersly & Co., Philadelphia.

The editor of this work, our late townsman, has no superior in America as a scholar of ecclesiastical history. His mind is a storehouse of church lore which, we feel sure, will be used to the best advantage in editing the writings of the learned men whose views are to find systematic presentation in the forthcoming book.

The editor expects the work to be ready early this month. It will be sold to subscribers only.

COL. GREEN AND THE WILMINGTON MERCHANTS.—President Moore at the meeting of the Wilmington Produce Exchange, the other day, thus compliments Col. Green:

"I have every reason for believing that an appropriation will be made at this session of Congress for the erection of a postoffice, courtroom and other public buildings, so much needed here. Through the exertions of our able and most worthy Representative, Col. Wharton J. Green, the committee has reported favorably upon the matter, and it will without doubt pass both Houses. To this and every matter that affects our interests Col. Green devotes his entire time, and is entitled to our lasting gratitude. A committee of our best merchants, appointed at a joint meeting of the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade and Produce Exchange, have the matter of public buildings in charge, and will do all in their power to push the matter to a successful issue."

DEATHS.—Wilmington in the past few days has lost two of its most prominent citizens. First Maj. Devane, and now, Alexander Sprunt, Esq., one of its leading merchants, and a most useful and honored citizens. Mr. Sprunt was by birth a Scotchman, but since 1852 has made Wilmington his home, and had by his genial, whole-souled, Christian acts endeared himself to all in his adopted home.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—There has been quite a clamor here within the last few months for Congress to remove the prohibition now resting on this city as to voting, so as to allow the right of a voice in national affairs to any man who lives in this District. The movement was assuming considerable proportions and would possibly have led to a Congressional discussion of the matter, if nothing else, had it not been for the Republican convention held here a few days since. The whole character of this convention was such that it completely and effectually killed the District suffrage cry. The meeting was turbulent, boisterous and corrupt to such an extent as to prove that this District which ought to be a centre of culture and civilization for the country, is as unfit for self-government as any community in the United States. The papers of the city themselves admit that the question of suffrage here is settled by that convention without taking into consideration the many other objections.

Congress is proceeding, with its usual rapidity in transacting business. The greater part of this week has been spent, in the House, in a squabble over the appropriation of money for public buildings in the different States. The magic cry Economy is raised in opposition to such appropriations. Economy is a good thing beyond question, but as we have a yearly surplus revenue of over $100,000,000 most of the members of Congress think that that money or some portion of it may as well be invested in Public Buildings as lie idle in the Treasury. The money is not taken away from the U. S. Government, it merely changes form. Viewed in this light the charge of extravagance can hardly be sustained.

The Educational Bill, as you know, was acted on by the Senate on Monday. A night session was held so as to pass the bill and all the time was taken up in offering amendments, of which very many were offered in the hope that they would so change the nature and effect of the bill that Southern Senators would refuse to vote for it. All these amendments were however voted down and the bill passed in substantially the form I once before explained. The only important changes were a reduction of the sum total appropriation from $105,000,000 to $77,000,000 and the time of operation from 10 to 8 years. This bill is merely an experiment, but great hopes of its success are entertained. The fault of its defeat, if it is defeated, will undoubtedly be at the doors of the Democratic House.

Immediately after the consideration of this bill, the Senate went into consideration of the naval appropriation bill, which it has been considering ever since. This is not any great length of time, however, as that body adjourned from Thursday over till Monday, partly because of Good Friday and partly because they await the action of the House on the appropriation bills. The naval appropriation will probably be passed early next week. The discussion hinges on the amendment providing for the building of steel cruisers: Democratic opposition is still based on distrust of the navy department.

The postal telegraph bill is still before the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads and suggestions as to amendment of the Committee Bill are made. The Western Union monopoly have Dr. Green now before the committee representing their side of the case.

The able Congressman from your district, Mr. Green, this week, from the committee on agriculture, reported favorably a bill allowing growers to manufacture brandy, free, from the produce of their orchards. This will be some alleviation, though not a cure, of our grievances against the present system, and it is to be hoped it will pass. It is impossible, however, to tell the temper of the House on a matter of this kind, till a vote is taken. Pig-Iron Kelley and Mr. Randall are both in favor of some relieving measure and conjointly may allow something to be done. It seems that Mr. Randall's consent is necessary to any step of importance this year, and he is about as pure a Democrat as Kelley is. The only apparent difference is that Kelley says he is a Republican, and Randall professes to be a Democrat, though refusing to be ruled by his party's action. Things approach a head every day. There will be some loud murmuring from Southern Democratic members if Mr. Green's bill is killed by Democratic connivance.

The Bill by Mr. Converse, of Ohio, to restore the duty on wool, came up in the House the first of the week and resulted in a victory for pure Democracy. The consideration of the bill being voted down by a majority of seven. This vote is significant and hopeful but not conclusive. Mr. Randall with thirty-six other democrats voted with the Republicans. This, in connection with the fact that the consideration of the Morrison Bill was postponed till next Tuesday on account of Randall's absence, shows that he is the head and front of the opposition to the measure clamored for by the people and sanctioned by the caucus. And yet he claims to represent the simon-pure democracy of the country.

On the Converse proposition, Mr. Hurd, of Ohio, made a very strong and effective speech. By the way, the fact that Frank Hurd is in Congress is the strongest possible argument against anything like a hesitating policy in regard to the Tariff. He represents the strongest manufacturing district in Ohio. All through his canvass he proclaimed, in and off the stump, that he believed in Free Trade, and if he was sent to Congress would vote for any measure looking to Free Trade. This in a manufacturing centre. And he was elected to Congress on this platform.

In the face of such examples as this we are told to go slow or we will get the party in trouble!

One of the subjects spoken of by the press just now is the Cuban-annexation question. It is reported abroad that negotiations are pending between this country and Spain as to the purchase of Cuba. If this is true it is the most secret transaction ever made. The better opinion is that it is all bosh—the work of the enterprising correspondent.

In spite of the fact that all officers of the Senate who are allowed in the chamber during Executive Session are sworn not to reveal anything that occurs, the morning papers publish regular, daily accounts of secret session proceedings. Among these accounts is the statement that the Senate had agreed with the President to recognize the flag of the International Association of Africa, of which I have several times spoken. This may cause complications between the Government of this country and that of Great Britain, as the latter has concluded a treaty with Portugal. England by this treaty secures as part of the attempted monopoly of the Congo trade, but it is thought she will not be so unfair as to assist Portugal in closing the Congo Valley against American ships.

Mr. Randall's Convention.

The Pennsylvania Democratic Convention yesterday performed the simple duty for which it met with celerity and precision. It placed the name of Mr. Randall officially before the country, adopted the resolutions which Mr. Randall had dictated, chosen delegates to the National Convention, listened to a speech lasting 30 seconds from Mr. Randall, and went home. If Mr. Randall's remaining road to the Democratic nomination were as open and agreeable as his passage through his State Convention, he would, indeed, be a lucky man; that is, he would be as lucky as any man with a nomination to the highest position in the land and not a ghost of a chance of an election. The fact is that the honor which is done to that gentleman in his own State is an empty one. It is not wrested from other and strong competitors. It is tendered because there is really no one else who has the slightest claim to it, and, so far as can be seen, no one of any consequence who wants it. It is an evidence not so much of Mr. Randall's strength as of the poverty of his party in his own State and elsewhere. His friends have put him up as the friends of a dozen other mediocre men in various States will put them up in regular turn as the conventions follow each other, and Mr. Randall will be as great as any of them, because they will all be found so very small.

For, after all, who is Mr. Randall, that any great party should think of him as a fit representative of its ideas and purposes in a national canvass? He is a shrewd politician, who has gained a respectable place by long service in the House of Representatives, by his skill in parliamentary tactics, his talent as an "organizer," on his faculty for extreme partisanship on questions which do not interest the people, and for trimming on questions which do interest them. During the time that he held the Speaker's chair he won distinction solely by the cool persistancy with which he refused even a hearing to the zealous Greenbackers of his party. Since that time he has kept himself before the public as a Democratic defender of protection, and at the present moment that is absolutely the sole thing in his position which is worthy of remark or which attracts attention We have no desire to impugn Mr. Randall's sincerity. We concede that he may really believe the curious doctrines which he announces. But it requires a weak, disingenous and tricky mind to adopt such doctrines. If Mr. Randall actually accepts the nonsensical rigmarole of contradictory phrases which he has caused his convention to copy from the Ohio platform of last year as an intelligent statement of public policy on an important question, he gives his measure as a public man, and it is very diminutive. If, on the other hand, he simply puts it on the convention as a convenient formula for avoiding the expression of an opinion while professing to have one, then he is entirely unworthy of popular confidence. We are willing to confess that we are not quite sure which horn of the dilemma Mr. Randall is perched upon.

The presentation of Mr. Randall by the Pennsylvania Democrats will have little effect on the choice of a candidate, except so far as it brings out more clearly than before the singular want of available men in the party, and brings more prominently into view the one candidate whom nearly all Democrats consider as inevitable—the one for whom the New-York *Sun* has been "booming" successive candidates into obscurity, the inscrutable and mysterious Mr. Tilden.—*N. Y. Times.*

DYNAMITE AT FRANKLINTON.—An explosion occurred last week at the works near Franklinton whereat the rock ballast for the Raleigh & Gaston R. R. is preparing, which is thus described by the Franklinton *Weekly:* Early on the morning of Thursday the surrounding country for miles was startled by an explosion at the rock-crusher. The shock was perceptible at Franklinton, nearly a mile away. Several went down to the scene and a horrible spectacle presented itself. Dock Robinson was dead, his arms blown off, his legs broken, and his whole body badly burned and mangled. George Grissom had shoveled away some bits of burning wood and coals, and one of the coals dropped into the can of blasting powder. Dock sprang forward to extinguish the fire and was instantly killed. Ed. Strong's skull was crushed and other serious injuries inflicted. He died in the afternoon. Bill Brodie's leg is broken and he is so seriously hurt that he will hardly live. Several others were hurt but not seriously. Strange to say that some who were nearer to the can of powder were not hurt as much as others farther off. All those hurt were colored men.

WILMINGTON AND THE C. F. & Y. V. RAILWAY.—In his report to the Wilmington Produce Exchange, President Roger Moore says that "every inducement should also be offered the management of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad to make Wilmington its terminus, so as to give us a through connection with the West, which when secured, and our bar and river improvements completed, giving water sufficient for vessels of largest size, will insure our prosperity and give us that position that our magnificent water ways and harbor will entitle us to; and if it is found that sufficient amount cannot be raised by individual subscription we should at once take steps to secure proper legislation, so as to submit the matter to a vote of our people. *So if it is their will,* the city can in its corporate capacity aid in building these important enterprises, either by taking their bonds or subscription to their stock, as in their wisdom may be hereafter determined."

The Tariff Bill.

MR. CARLISLE INTERVIEWED.

A Washington correspondent of the Louisville *Courier Journal* having asked Speaker Carlisle what he thought about the prospects for tariff legislation at the present session, quotes the Speaker as replying:

"In my opinion the Morrison bill, or a bill substantially the same, will be passed by the House and sent to the Senate. If that body refuses to consider it or pass it, the responsibility will rest upon the Republican majority by which it is controlled. Some of our friends think we ought not to pass a bill in the House, because they say the Senate will not agree to it; but I am not able to appreciate the wisdom of this suggestion, and do not think the people would endorse it. In the first place, we do not know what the Senate will do until we send it a bill. Under the Constitution the House possesses the sole power to originate a bill to reduce tariff duties, and if it fails to do so, our political opponents will have a great advantage over us in all future discussion of the question. They can truthfully say that it was impossible for the body in which they have the majority even to consider the subject, unless the one in which we have the majority acted first. We could not answer this. But, in the second place, it is not the duty of a Democratic House to refrain from legislating upon an important public question simply because it may believe or fear that it would not be agreeable to a Republican Senate. If that is to be the policy, the House might as well be Republican as Democratic, so far as the interests of the party and the country are concerned.

"We undoubtedly owe our majority in this House to the popular demand for a reduction of tariff taxation, and to our pledges to do all we could to secure it. I do not mean to say that all the Democratic members were elected on that issue, but I do say that without it we would have been in a minority in the present House, as we were in the last. The passage of the tariff commission bill, the debate upon it, and the character of the commission appointed by the President clearly established the fact that the Republican party did not intend to make any substantial reduction of tariff taxation in the interest of our manufacturing industries and the consumers of their products, but that its purpose was simply to revise the law in the interest of particular individuals and corporations—principally corporations—engaged in certain kinds of business. After this exhibition of its indisposition to afford any real relief, it was condemned by a great majority of the people. If we are wise we will not follow its example, but will proceed at once to pass a bill through the House making all the reduction we can at the present time."

Mr. Carlisle said that he was satisfied an effort would be made in the House to take up the Morrison bill for consideration at a very early day, and that it would be proceeded with from day to day until a final vote was reached. He did not believe that a sufficient number of Democrats would vote with the Republicans to prevent its consideration or to defeat it on its passage. There were quite a number of Democrats who had believed that it was not good policy to attempt legislation on the subject of the tariff at the present session, but nearly all of them were in favor of a reduction of taxation, and on the simple question as to the time when the attempt to secure the reduction should be made, they could not, in his opinion, afford to vote with the Republicans against the declared policy of a great majority of their own party friends.

"Legislation in Congress," said he, is necessarily slow, and our friends throughout the country ought not to become impatient or discouraged on account of the fact that the measure has not advanced as rapidly as they desired."

SHALL CRIME BE CONDONED?—The Republican party has called itself the "Grand Old Party." It deserves the title! Its early leaders were as grand in love of Liberty as the modern leaders are grand in love of Larceny. It was once grand in its Freedom—it is now grand in its Frauds! It was grand in its Lincoln, its Sumner and its Gerrit Smith—it is now grand in its Arthur, its Kellogg, its Keifer, its Dorsey, its Bliss, its Bill Chandler and its Johnny O'Brien!

It is no petty theft to steal a Presidency. There is a grandeur of crime in the purchase of a Presidential election; in the sale of a Supreme Court Judgeship; in the stealing of millions of dollars through Star route frauds; in the corrupt surrender of millions of acres of public land to railroad corporations; in Whiskey Rings reaching into the Executive Chamber; in Post trader frauds involving Cabinet Ministers; in Credit Mobilier bribery embracing Senators and Congressmen, and in the bold official protection of public robbers! There is no petit larceny about the enormous fees drawn from the Treasury under cover of the bogus Star-route prosecutions!

The question now is whether the magnificent crimes of the Grand Old Party shall be condoned, or be punished by the banishment of their perpetrators from power. Are men who have stolen one Presidential term and boastingly purchased another to be allowed a third time to defy the will of the people by refusing to permit an honest election, a fair count and the inauguration of the successful candidate? Are robberies of the Star-route character to be repeated and the criminals to be protected? Are political lawyers and pet Congressmen to continue to deplete the Treasury through extravagant fees as Government counsel and to receive pay at the same time for "settling" cases adversely to the Government's interests? Are we still to have corrupt legislation for favored corporations and monopolies and against the rights and interests of the people?

These are the questions to be decided within the next six months. It depends upon the Democratic party to say how they shall be answered. Only through a Democratic President can the country be saved from misrule. Only through a Democratic Administration can the Government be brought back to the landmarks of honesty, purity and economy. Only through Democratic blindness and folly can the people be induced to condone the crimes of Republicism and continue a corrupt and dangerous party in power.

Before the country makes up its mind to rid itself of the Grand Old Party it will demand to be satisfied that the Democracy is united and harmonious in favor of effective administrative reform and a strong American policy. The people want honest legislation, honest election, a pure judiciary, the protection and elevation of labor, the proper restriction of corporate power, reduce taxation, economy and simplicity in administration and assured punishment for official crime. If the candidates and harmony of the Democratic party assure these reforms, the days of Republicanism will be numbered.—*New York World.*

EGYPT.

THE SIEGE OF KHARTOUM.

A Cairo dispatch of the 9th says that a messenger who left Khartoum on March 27, has arrived at Berber. He reports that the condition of affairs at Khartoum is extremely critical. The irregular troops in Gen. Gordon's command are in a state of mutiny.

Sir Evelyn Baring, the English Minister to Egypt, has received a dispatch from Gen. Gordon, bearing date of March 30, which gives the following information: "On March 25 Gen. Gordon disarmed 250 Bashi Bazouks who had mutinied. The following day he shelled the rebel camp on the Blue Nile, killing 40 of the enemy. On March 27 the rebels fired upon Khartoum from the village opposite. But this they were soon forced to evacuate, losing 59 men in the engagement, and the Bashi-Bazouks occupied the village and held it until March 30. On that day the rebels returned in force, and drove them out, but then retired themselves. The White Nile district is quiet. The Khartoum market is well supplied. The Mahdi has sent the rebels six guns. Gen. Gordon estimates that the rebels about Khartoum number fully 2,000.

The latest advices received from Gen. Gordon are dated April 1. He reports that in the engagement on March 30 the rebels lost 40 men killed and 8 wounded, together with 16 horses. During the night of April 1 the rebels kept up desultory firing at the palace.

Mr. Clifford Lloyd, Under Secretary of the Interior, has offered to resign, but Sir Evelyn Baring has refused to permit him to do so. The Khedive and Sir Evelyn Baring are trying to form a Ministry by combining representatives of the Chief and Nubar Ministries. Nubar Pasha continues his private intrigue to maintain his place, while openly asserting his decision to retire.

The British Government has sent positive orders to Gen. Gordon to withdraw from Khartoum with the garrison as soon as possible.

A Suakin dispatch of the 10th says that the Sheik Morghani received a letter last evening from Osman Digna, in which the latter said he would, on the 13th inst., send some Sheiks to meet Morghani at a spot distant from Suakin two hours' ride, and that they would hold a conference with Morghani on the question of an understanding with the Egyptian and British authorities.

The differences between Nubar Pasha and Clifford Lloyd have been arranged, and both will retain office. Mr. Lloyd's duties will henceforth be limited to the functions of Under Secretary of the Interior, and he will be purely an Egypt official.

London news to Friday's date says that a private letter from Gen. Gordon, dated March 11, has been received, which contains these words: "If the Government does not intend to relieve us we had better evacuate immediately."

The London *Standard's* correspondent at Cairo says: "Nubar Pasha is elated over his signal triumph. The difficulty is, however, only temporarily patched up. The dual Government cannot work."

CONCERNING THE ALLEDGED NORFOLK AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.—Says the Richmond, Va., *South:*

The contract has been let for constructing and equipping a railroad from Norfolk, Va., to Charleston, S. C., a distance of 330 miles. The line will be a part of a through line from Boston and New York by way of Philadelphia, Wilmington and the Delaware Peninsula road. So says a statement coming from New York. But the Baltimore *Sun* has the following:

"A southern railway manager, who is identified with one of the prominent systems, in discussing the statement, said: 'The claim is made that the road will be 330 miles in length, or by 180 miles the shortest line. The fact is, that even if this air-line on paper could as a practical fact be but 330 miles it would then be only 122 miles shorter than the present system. The distance from Portsmouth to Weldon is 80 miles, from Weldon to Wilmington 163, Wilmington to Florence 108, and Florence to Charleston 102, or a total of 452 miles. The statement says further that a construction company has contracted to build the road, taking payment in stocks and bonds of the corporation. It would be impossible, in my judgment, to market these at any price, even if there is anything in the story other than what is purely sentimental.'"

BLAINE AND LINCOLN.—After all, the Republicans seem likely to have a vigorous, hullabaloo, Tippecanoe-and-Tyler-too sort of Presidential campaign.

Only a short time ago the Grand Old Party appeared to be in the condition of a huge political boa constrictor which, having swallowed Credit Mobilier, Rutherford B. Hayes, Star route frauds, Supreme Court sales, Indiana elections, corruption funds and George Bliss's fees by the mouthful, lies torpid and helpless, without the ambition to make an effort towards revival. Nobody seemed anxious to secure the Republican nomination. Arthur made no sign; Blaine went to book-writing; lightning had not struck Logan; Sherman was dispirited and Edmunds begged to be excused.

What has made the change in the Republican prospects? It is the "news from Maine."

The Republican people seem suddenly to find out that they want Blaine! They shout for him in their district conventions. They vote for him in colleges and cars. They instruct delegates for him. In Pennsylvania his name smashes the Cameron machine. In New York it runs the Arthur machine off the track on to a switch. Everywhere it gives custom-houses and post-offices a black eye.

It is evident that the Republicans are not only going to have a candidate but a popular candidate. The opponents of Mr. Blaine have been consoling themselves because we recalled the fact that in 1876, when he failed to get the nomination, he got 140 Southern votes which would now be likely to enter the convention for the pap-dispenser, President Arthur. But they forget that the Southern Republican vote is wholly commercial. It is mercenary and selfish. The South gives not a single elector to the Republican ticket. It plays only for the Federal spoils. The Southern delegates will, therefore, turn over in a body to any Republican whom they believe likely to carry off the nomination. Let them see that Blaine has "the call" and every man of them, from Kellogg down to Mahone, will run into the Blaine fold like a flock of frightened sheep.

The chances are, therefore, that the candidate of the Republican party will be James G. Blaine. If his friends make noise enough and show a bold front they will capture the Southern vote without an effort. But they must all shout. Warner Miller must show his hand like a mad; Collector Robertson must no longer skulk behind the Custom-House screen. The *Tribune* must not continue to beat about the bush. Johnny O'Brien must no longer keep his cards up his sleeve. Let the Blaine men throw off the mask and their boom will carry the South over to their side, the plumed knight will head their party, and they will go in for a dashing campaign with the certainty of a glorious time and full rations in case of success.—*N. Y. World.*

ABOUT PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *World* writing under date of the 10th thus discourses upon the prospects of the probable candidates of the two parties:

None of the wise politicians of Washington think that Randall will have much of a Presidential boom, notwithstanding the earnest indorsement of his State. The reason they give is the fact that he is not in harmony with the majority of his party upon the tariff question.

There has been a strong drift of Democratic sentiment during the last fortnight toward Senator Bayard. If the revenue reform people control the Chicago Convention Bayard is now considered as a very available candidate. His pure record and high character are admitted even by his enemies. He has another advantage. He is a poor man. One observer, in speaking of this point, said: "I think it would be a good thing to nominate a poor man. It will be easier to collect money for Bayard than it would be for a man who represents merely a barrel."

The talk now in favor of Tilden and the old ticket comes largely from men who have not as yet expressed any real preference and who use the old ticket as a cover under which to wait until they can find out who they do want.

The news from New York is very discouraging to the Arthur people. It is universally conceded here that Arthur must carry at least a bare majority of the New York delegation in order to be able to remain in as a candidate.

There is no longer any talk about John Sherman. The Cincinnati ring engulfed him.

Gen. Sherman is occasionally mentioned by some ardent veteran from the West. It is said of him that if he were President he would take the bit in his teeth for three months and smash every precedent and rule of etiquette. Then he would become tired of the whole thing and leave the running of the Administration to his Cabinet, only appearing on duty when there would be a public reception and a chance to see the pretty girls.

To day Blaine and Lincoln appears to be the Republican ticket, while Bayard and McDonald is considered as a not improbable ticket for the Democrats.

DETERIORATION IN AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.—Ten or fifteen years ago the best of our city dailies combated what was called "sensationalism" in the press, a practice of magnifying the importance of news by startling head-lines, which gave to a page the appearance of carrying some very remarkable information, when there was really nothing to be told but the ordinary occurrances of the day. There grew out of these protests a reform which consisted in giving space and prominence of position to matters of news, in proportion to their importance and interest to intelligent people. Of late there has been in many papers a return to sensationalism, not in the old form, but in a new and a worse one; not in head-lines, but in the deterioration of the old standard of the kind of news proper for publication, and the relative degree of importance to be given to different classes of news. An entire class of events, which used to be excluded from papers of the better sort, now finds place in some of them, and other classes which used to be put in corners and in small type, under the head of "Crimes and Casualties," is now paraded upon the first page, with ingenious headings calculated to provoke curiosity. The doings of legislative bodies and of scientific convocations, the thoughtful discourses of famous men, the news of social reforms and of the intellectual movements of the world, and to a great extent of its business affairs, are often summarized or omitted altogether, to give space for columns about divorce suits, elopements, church scandals, murders, forgeries, bigamies and vice and gossip of all sort. Even dailies of an old and higher reputation for respectability have fallen into the current and changed their characters. Their news pages have become a queer combination of lawlessness and scandal, savoring both of the bar room and of the gossip tea-party.—*E. V. Smalley, in The Manhattan for April.*

JOKE BY MR. EVARTS.—Lord Coleridge is delighting his English friends friends with stories of his American visit, and among them was this: He was at Mt. Vernon with Mr. Evarts, and, talking about Washington, said: "I have heard that he was a very strong man physically, and that, standing on the lawn here, he could throw a dollar right across the river on the other bank." Mr. Evarts paused a moment to measure the breadth of the river with his eye. It seemed rather a "tall" story, but it was not for him to belittle the father of the country in the eyes of a foreigner. "Don't you believe it!" asked Lord Coleridge. "Yes," Mr. Evarts replied, "I think it's very likely to be true. You know a dollar would go farther in those days than it does now."—*N. Y. Trib.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Wednesday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

WEDNESDAY,.....APRIL 16, 1884.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months " 1 00

☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOLAR & POE—Notice.
THOMAS H. SUTTON—For Rent.

ABOUT TOWN.

TO BE THANKFUL FOR.—Saturday night's rain has effectually laid the dust.

A HOISERY FACTORY.—There is soon to be Hosiery Factory in operation here.

NEWLY PAINTED.—The tin roof of the Presbyterian Church has been thoroughly painted, thus rendering it water proof.

THE SPRING STOCKS.—Spring and Summer goods are still pouring in. Our merchants don't believe in dull times.

FISH.—Monday morning Mr. Jesse Powers caught a small school of Rockfish in his drift net. None weighed less than ten, and some about twenty-five or thirty pounds.

FINE STOCK.—Dr. H. G. Hill has lately received from a raiser of improved breeds of hogs three fine Sussex Pigs. Their plump well rounded bodies compare most favorably with our gaunt, bony "pine rooters."

RAILROAD NEWS.—We learn from Col. Morrison that the first through train from Fayetteville to Greensboro, left here at 8:15 to-day.

Also, that four new passenger coaches will be put on this road during the coming week.

A LAUNDRY FOR FAYETTEVILLE.—Some of our capitalists complain of want of starch in shirts and collars, and think of a Laundry. Why not? One is successfully operated in Charlotte.

VESTRY OF ST. JOHN'S CHURCH ELECTED ON EASTER MONDAY.—S. J. Hinsdale, W. N. Tillinghast, R. P. Buxton, Jas. C. MacRae, G. H. Haigh, F. R. Rose, Wm. Huske, W. A. Guthrie, J. E. P. Daingerfield.

COTTON.—Spite of bad crops, stringent money markets, &c., many of our farmers have been able to hold their cotton for higher prices. Not a week passes but that considerable cotton is sold here.

THE LIBRARY.—The attendance at the Library Rooms is steadily increasing. A lover of good books, or one who seeks the latest press news will find there an opportunity for comfortable enjoyment.

AN EXAMPLE.—The birds seemed to rejoice on Easter morn. Thousands of them filled the air with their sweet notes of joy and thanksgiving to a kind Creator. Surely man might learn a lesson here.

A DANGEROUS PLACE.—On Sunday evening last while taking a stroll over Haymount, we noticed opposite the old toll house an open well near the side walk. It should be filled at once, lest on some dark night some unsuspecting pedestrian should fall therein.

CYCLONE.—Cyclone reported by the U. S. Signal Corp at Wilmington April 15, 6:50 P. M., moving at the rate of 50 or 60 miles per hour, coming from the North West. Some damage reported in Northern States, and should it keep in the course it is in now, will take some part of N. C. about Hamlet. Started in the centre of Michigan.

THE ONE THING NEEDFUL.—Noticing that the present work on the streets is being done rapidly and well, for the reason that there is no difficulty in getting any number of trained workmen. We sought the cause of this and found it to be for the reason that the men are paid off in cash every Saturday afternoon.

A NUISANCE.—Our attention has been called to the large and ungovernable crowd that flock to the Depot on the arrival of the night train. It is almost impossible for one to get near enough to greet an expected friend. A gateway or something should be erected so that passengers would not be so annoyed. Something must be done to correct the nuisance. Even the employees of the Railroad are impeded in the prompt performance of their duties.

AN ASSOCIATION OF EX-CONFEDERATES.—We ask the attention of our patriotic readers—and, we are sure, the OBSERVER has none other—to the communication elsewhere printed suggesting the formation of an association of Ex-confederates. Such associations exist, we believe, in most of the counties, and, surely, Cumberland, the most patriotic of them all when war was flagrant, will not neglect the memory of that which gave her the enjoyment of fame in peace.

Let the call be heeded and the meeting be a great success.

CATTLE FEED.—One secret of success in business is to keep abreast with the wants of your customers. Mr. James D. McNeill is alive to this fact. So, finding his supply of wheat bran for cattle feed far less than the demand he has prepared a feed composed of proper quantities of corn, oats and peas ground together. If to this you add in proportion of one to three cotton seed meal, you have a feed unsurpassed for the production of milk, both as to quantity and richness.

CORRECTION.—In our notice of the fire a week ago, we inadvertently, in locating it, said it was near Gooden's bridge, and an elderly friend, who is a stickler for calling places by their right names, says it should have been *Goodwin's* bridge. It was so called from the fact that Samuel Goodwin once resided on the identical spot of the Deming house lately burned, and who went to Raleigh in 1808 to fill the office of Comptroller. The old Goodwin house was burnt down in the great fire of 1831. We confess, like our friend, we like to adhere to old names and so gladly make the correction.

W. A. GUTHRIE, ESQ.—To the astonishment and regret of his host of friends in Fayetteville, Mr. Guthrie announced his intention last week of removing to Durham. His purpose was simply to advance his interests as a lawyer. But the grief of his friends was turned to joy again when this manifestations of regard, so universally exhibited, induced him to change his mind. Mr. Guthrie properly concluded that it was not well to turn his face away from a community whose esteem he had so thoroughly won.

PERSONAL.—Many friends were glad to greet Duncan O'Hanlon, Esq., their former townsman and school-fellow, now Chief Engineer of the Clinton and Point Caswell Railroad; and General M. P. Taylor, who made many warm friends during several years of residence here, and is well known as Brigadier General of the 2d Brigade N. C. State Guard and as a business man of high character.

From Mr. O'Hanlon we learn that the prospects of his road are good, and that at the meeting to be held in Clinton this week steps will be taken to expedite the work.

CROSS CREEK LODGE, I. O. O. F.—This ancient order, dating back several generations, and which has numbered amongst its members the elite of our population, has recently been very greatly reinvigorated. We hear evidence of its working (not having the honor of belonging to the institution). Night after night for several meetings, the sound of the gavel of the Noble Grand has been heard and upon enquiry we learn that some twenty odd of good, substantial members have been initiated. The work still goes on.

IMPROVEMENTS.—We hear that Mr. D. M. McDonald intends building an elegant dwelling on the site of his former residence just opposite the Methodist parsonage. We learn that he has had a beautiful design drawn by a fine architect to whom the contract has been given. When completed his house will ornament the north-west corner of this fine square, as the handsome residence of Capt. A. B. Williams adorns the south-west and the modernized and improved building of Mr. John L. Allen is rapidly completing the north-east corner.

The Market House is being thoroughly cleaned inside and out.

SILER.—A correspondent of the OBSERVER writes from Energy, Chatham county, that Siler—formerly Matthews's X Road—is destined to be *the point* on the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. between Fayetteville and Greensboro. The depot has been completed. Messrs. E. R. McLean & Co. are having erected a commodious store house, and when completed will be one of the handsomest on the railroad. C. T. Siler has in course of construction a two story store building, also F. Womble & Bro. Messrs. Fox, Wrenn & Co., A. R. Siler, L. J. Kirkman, John McLeod and others, have bought lots and expect to be in readiness for the fall trade.

EASTER SUNDAY—ITS CELEBRATION.—The morning was cloudy, but according to the old and well verified prediction, "a rainy Easter morn is never known." So the day was pleasant enough for the large crowd to don their brighest raiment and haste with happy faces to "God's House," and the dear children were out in numbers. Their little faces bright with joy and hands laden with sweet flowers to place around the altar and thus testify, although unconscious of its full significance, their rejoicing over a "Risen Saviour." Easter services were held at the Methodist and Episcopal Churches, and the altar, disks and railing beautifully dressed with flowers.

The Sunday school children of the Episcopal Church marched singing into the church and placed their bunches of sweet spring flowers around the altar. A beautiful cross presented to the church by Mrs. M. A. Baker was placed upon a pedestal of flowers; above it hovered a pure white dove, and to the left was a flower work representing "The Sword of Salvation" and "The Keys of Heaven's Gate." The usual solemn services were held.

We learn that in the Methodist Church the children of the Church sang sweet praises to God and that the Floral offerings were appropriate and beautiful. The collections usual on such occasions, were large.

INTENSIVE FARMING.—PROFITABLE COTTON CULTURE.—Frequent reference is made to "Furman's System," or that of other farmers in different States, when if we looked nearer home we would find farming and farmers to compare with those of any part of the country. For instance, take the cotton farm of Mr. Thomas McDaniel in Campbellton, near Cross Creek, containing about 76 acres. Twenty years ago only about twenty-five acres of it was cleared and after it was all cleared the best of it only produced about ten or fifteen bushels of corn to the acre. Much of it was allowed to run to grass and poor grass at that; the soil being wet and boggy for want of proper drainage. Note the present difference. Mr. McDaniel bought it about ten years ago, and has gradually brought it up until now he raises on an average a bale of cotton to the acre, and makes money on every bale. How was this brought about? By careful culture and the use of common sense in the selection of the kind as well as in the regulation of the quantity of fertilizers. He uses stable manure, cotton seed and home made fertilizers. Buys no guano, because he prefers the other kinds. He always puts more nourishment on the land than the crop exhausts, but at the same time does it so gradually as to leave a handsome margin for profit between cost of production and price realized from the sale of crop. He also adds to the strength of the ground by plowing in the bolls, leaves and small twigs of the cotton plant, first running a light harrow over each row of stalks about December 1st, thus breaking them off and afterwards slightly covering them up in the middles between the rows. All of the farm is well drained, and where "cat tail" and other swamp grasses and weeds formerly grew, cotton is raised as high as one's shoulders and often higher. Doubtless there are many other farms as productive and profitable as this one, but we mention it because we noticed its former poorness and seeing its present condition have looked into the causes of the change.

Donations to Fayetteville Library Association.

The Association hereby tenders its thanks for the following additional donations made since last acknowledgment:

E. J. Hale, 26 vols. "Waverly."
Z. B. Newton, 5 vols.
J. B. Underwood, Jr., 1 vol.
Rev. F. W. Eason, 2 vols.
J. Kirkland Hill, 1 vol.
Warren Prior, 1 vol.
Mrs. W. B. Wright, 9 vols.
R. M. Nimocks, 5 vols.
J. C. Haigh, 2 vols.
G. S. Wightman, 2 vols.
Hon. W. J. Green, 1 vol.

The following additional papers have been received: "The Church Messenger," "Farmer and Mechanic," "Manufacturers' Record."

Respectfully,

G. G. MYROVER, Sec'y.

LIST OF LETTERS.—The following is a list of the letters remaining uncalled-for in the Fayetteville post-office for the past week. Persons calling for any of these letters will please say, Advertised.

B—Watson Barney.
C—Daniel K Campbell; Miss Henrietta Carver; Authy Cole.
E—Edward Edms.
F—J A Farrell.
G—Edw'd Greenhouse
H—Mrs Maria Huske; Julia Hays.
J—E J Jones.
M—Miss Lovedy Miller.
P—J G Peoples.
R—Mrs Flora E Russell; Mrs Bell Robinson.
S—David Smith; Mrs L D Sessoms.
W—M C Wright.

To the Ex-Confederates of Cumberland County.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER]

MR. EDITOR:—Nearly two decades have passed since the last shot at Appomattox was fired and the banners that for four long years had never trailed in the dust, were furled in obedience to orders, and in consequence of the force of overwhelming numbers. Since that time the custom has obtained to meet once a year, at least, to show that we have not forgotten the days of '61, nor ceased to be willing to do honor to the memory of our dead comrades.

Let not the ever-moving wheel of time efface the memories, the traditions, the principles of the "lost cause," that we loved so well, and for which so many fought, so many bled; and, alas! so many died.

The object of this call is to suggest the formation of an association of ex-Confederate soldiers of Cumberland County. Let all, without exception, meet at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock, on Wednesday, April 30th, 1884, for the purpose of organization.

EX-CONFEDERATE.

Sun please copy.

METHODISM.

The World's in General—and Fayetteville's in Particular.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

WADESBORO, N. C., April 7, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—This is the centennial year of Methodism. One hundred years have passed from its introduction into the United States. From a society of some 8 or 10 pious persons at Oxford, England, who were called in derision Methodist, it has grown into prodigious proportions, its members and those immediately under its special instructions amount to over seven millions, with schools, colleges and the appliances of education surpassed by none; its churches are of finished architecture, with spires amidst the clouds. It is now no infant in swaddling clothes, but a giant marching forth conquering and to conquer. Success is inscribed upon its banners, and none too lofty to do it reverence.

It may be a matter of some interest to notice its begginning in Fayetteville. The "Cool Spring Church" was founded by Henry Evans, a colored shoe-maker, who was gifted with national eloquence, and a heart filled with sympathy for all mankind, and especially for those of his own race. His remains are now resting under this church, a monument erected by his own hands, more honorable than any in Westminster Abbey, and more enduring than sacred vow or marble bust. His ministrations met with violent opposition from the authorities, who under a false impression supposed that his object was to excite a servile rebellion and insurrection under the agitation of the abolitionsts, which was now commenced. The whites had become sensative on the subject—so much so, as an instance, the Mayor of the town would not permit the proprietor of a show to exhibit his wax works unless he would consent to paint *Othello White*.

Evans not being permitted to preach in the town, resorted to secret places in the woods, where he in eloquent strains pointed the way "to glory and to God." Soon it became apparent that this faithful minister had no sinister motive and was working only for the good of his fellow men, all restrictions were removed, and he was invited to preach in town, and anywhere he pleased. His congregations increased, and soon his membership among the whites became even greater than among the negroes. Some of the wealthy white men of the place joined his church, and with their families sat under his ministration. His last sermon was quite affecting—"I shall never preach to you again—the time of my departure is at hand. For your sakes, I have been in peril of my life three times—three times have I broken the ice, and swam the Cape Fear to preach to you. God has blessed my efforts, to Him be all the glory. Therefore my beloved, be ye steadfast, unmoveable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, for as much as *ye know* that your labor is not in vain in the Lord."

After his death the S. C. Conference took charge of his church, and sent in succession Capers, afterward Bishop, Dunwardy, McPherson, Bond, English and others. These were mighty champions of the gospel, attacking sin, "in season and out," in high places and low places, and calling wickedness by its proper name without reference "to *ears polite*," and many fell before the sword of the spirit as wielded by them.

The infant church suffered many persecutions. On one occasion some bad men or boys turned loose a lot of *pigeons* in the church, and the lights were extinguished by them—but it had quite a different effect from that intended. The lights were quickly replaced and many thought it was a *miracle*, and that the doves were heavenly doves of peace, and a great revival was the consequence, and many added to the church. In those days Methodism was "religion in earnest." How is it now? I imagine one of those shouts of Zion of the olden time would fright a modern congregation out of its propriety. The peculiar distinctions of Methodism has passed away. The *shad bellied* coat has given place to the Derby, and the bandanna handkerchiefs to the essenced linen cambric. Class Meeting and Love Feasts where are they? Echo answers where! Would it not be well to pause, and in this centennial year inquire: Watchman, what of the night. An old Doctor applied a blister on the head of his wife to *draw out* her Methodism. Now, has not a blister been applied to the *whole church*, and in parting from *its poverty*, has it not lost its purity and its Methodism as well.

Au revoir. CATO.

THE EDUCATION BILL.—The passage of Mr. Blair's Education bill in the Senate on Monday marks the close of a difficult and laborious piece of work by that body, and is in strong contrast with the obstinate waste of time of which the House has been guilty. The bill was codsiderably amended. The amount appropriated in all of education was reduced by a little more than one-fourth—from $105,000,000 to $77,000,000. Instead of beginning with the largest amount, the first year's expenditure is to be but $7,000,000, the second year, $10,000,000, the third $15,000,000, and each year after that $2,000,000 less until the eighth year, when, with an expenditure of $5,000,000, the appropriations are to cease. This is an obvious improvement over the plan of spending $15,000,000 the first year, when methods and machinery are necessarily imperfect.—*N. Y. Times.*

MARRIED.

HIGHTOWER—WATSON—In this town, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. F. W. Eason, Mr. F. L. HIGHTOWER to Miss FANNIE D. WATSON.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Lucky Lottery Players of the Golden Gate.

J. Kraimer is not a happy man. He bought ticket 1,282 of the March 11th Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery, but placed so little dependence upon his luck that he forthwith sold half of it to John Martell, a silversmith of 623 Sacramento Street, and C. P. Robbins, a machinist living at 512 Leavenworth Street. The ticket drew the third prize, $19,000 and Kraimer is not in the best of humor. This is the fourth time within a few months that San Franciscans have been the winners of valuable prizes.—*San Francisco (Cal.) Chronicle, March 16.*

WHO WOULD BE SO CRUEL, SO UNNATURAL, as to refuse to buy one bottle of Shriner's Indian Vermifuge, when he knows that worms are destroying his child? This is no trifling matter.

PRETTY HARD ON WORMS.

RIDGEWAY, S. C.

Messrs. Boykin, Carmer & Co.—Gents: I have quite a demand for your "WORM KILLER." It is the best Vermifuge I can get. A farmer bought a bottle of me a few weeks ago, gave one dose to his child; came in next day with a 'chow-chow' jar filled with worms, the result of one dose. Since then all want it. W. J. DAVIS.

Mr. H. M. McDonald, of Lagrange, N. C., says, "Dr. Boykin's WORM KILLER" brought over 100 worms from one child in his neighborhood; and that it gives universal satisfaction. He sells more of it than all other worm medicine.

Enquire for the above and no other.
All first-class Drug Stores and General Dealers keep it.
March 5, 1884. 57-3m

MRS. JOE PERSON'S REMEDY
WILL CURE YOU
AND
FAYETTEVILLE DRUGGISTS KEEP IT.

Fayetteville Market.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina	75@80
Hog Round,	11@11½	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	11½@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	13@14	Flint—good	10@00
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged.	5@7
Sides,	11@11½	Dry Salt,	9@00
Shoulders,	9@9½	Green,	5@50
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	12@13	American,	3½@4
Hams,	17@00	Swedes,	5@6
Shoulders,	10@11	LARD—	
BAGGING—	10½@11½	North Carolina,	12½@13
BEEF—		Western,	11@12
On foot,	3@3½	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	6@7	Upper,	35@40
BEESWAX—	20@22	Sole,	00@00
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	20@25	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$3.25
Java,	20@30	PORK—	6½@7
Rio,	12½@15	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	@50
COTTON TIES	1.65@2.00	Irish, bush	$1.10@1.20
CHICKENS—	20@25	SALT—	1.10@0.00
EGGS—	11@12½	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	8½@9
N. C. Fam.	$5.10@5.25	Granulated,	11@12½
Wes. Fam.	5.50@6.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	75@1.00	SHUCKS—	50@65
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	5@6
Corn,	80@00	WOOL—	17@20
Oats,	65@00	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	1.25@00	Corn Whiskey,	2.00
Pease,	1.75@00	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
A. E. RANKIN & CO.
DEALERS IN
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, &c

Middling	10½@0
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$ 80@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.80
Virgin Dip	$1.80
Spirits	28½@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	95@2 75.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, April 12—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted quiet at 31 cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was quoted firm at $1.10 for Strained and 1.15 for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.05 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady with sales reported at $1.00 for Hard and $1.75 for Yellow Dip.

TIMBER—M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $13.00, 13.50@14.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 12.00@13.00; Extra Mill (good heart) $8.50, $9.00@$10.00; Mill Prime, $7.50@8.00; Common Mill $4.00@$4.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.50@$4.00—*Wil. Star.*

FOR RENT!

THE commodious dwelling house of Mrs. Martha J. Davis on Railroad Street. Has two stories, with nine (9) rooms: good water, spacious yard, garden and outhouses. A desirable residence in a pleasant locality. There will be two (2) rooms reserved for the use of Mrs. Davis.

For terms, apply to
THOMAS H. SUTTON.
April 16, 1884. 1tpd

NOTICE.

WE ADVISE those in want of BRICKS, to have their orders booked early or they may fail to get them when they want. We are now burning a kiln, and will be ready to fill orders for a limited quantity by the 25th inst. Our prices for lots of fifty thousand or more on the yard is seven dollars per thousand for hard brick, in smaller lots, eight dollars. These prices are low for the quality of brick we make.

Thanking our friends for the very liberal patronage they have already given us, we hope to merit a continuance of the same. Orders left with McMillan Brothers will meet with prompt attention.

TOLAR & POE.
April 16, 1884. 62-3mpd

The Latest and The Most Approved.

THE PIVOT CORSET.

THIS CORSET expands and contracts with the breathing, and yields to every movement of the wearer—constantly making an easy and elegant fit.

The top and bottom of the front of the CORSET are pivoted near the waist, allowing easy play backward and forward.

They are held in position by stays in the pockets of the detached edges, and by an elastic connection.

They each play freely upon an underlying extension, which prevents the body from protruding.

Illustrated Plates furnished on application, showing the various positions the body can be placed in by wearing the PIVOT CORSETS.

For sale only at

GEO. BRANDT'S
Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
April 9, 1884. 62tf

Red Springs' Greeting!

LOTS FOR SALE.

THREE LOTS for sale on Fayetteville Street, 33½x75, from $75 to $125; one corner lot on Fayetteville and Spring Streets, 40x50, $175. All these lots are located in the centre of Town, and will be sold only at these prices for cash. For a bargain apply to D. W. TOWNSEND,
Red Springs, Robeson Co., N. C.
April 9, 1884. 62-4tpd

To Merchants and others in Want of Scales.

I HAVE a full stock on hand of FAIRBANKS SCALES and other makes which I will sell at factory prices and will divide discount.

WALTER WATSON.
Feb'y 6, 1884. 53tf

TIME TABLE No. 4.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

To take effect at 8.15, A. M., Monday, April 7th, 1884.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.

Standard Time—Clock in Superintendent's Office.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH

Northern Division. STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 1. Mail and Passenger. Leave.	Arrive
		A. M.	A. M.
Fayetteville	0.0	8 15	
Little River	13.75	9 05	9 00
Spout Spring	20.0	9 35	9 30
*Rock Branch	27.5	10 05	10 05*
Swann's	29.0	10 15	10 11
Jonesboro	34.1	11 00	10 41
Sanford	37.1	11 40	11 15
		P. M.	P. M.
Egypt	43.5	12 25	12 20
Gulf	46.5	12 58	12 43
Richmond	53.7	1 35	1 26
Ore Hill	58.0	2 05	1 53
Siler	62.6	2 33	2 23
Staley	70.0	3 20	3 08
Liberty	74.4	3 55	3 45
Julian	81.5	4 40	4 30
Pleasant Garden	88.6	5 38	5 28
Head of Road	94.0		6 00

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 2. Mail and Passenger. Leave.	Arrive
		A. M.	A. M.
Head of Road	0.0	11 10	
Pleasant Garden	4.4	11 43	11 33
		P. M.	P. M.
Julian	12.5	12 40	12 31
Liberty	19.6	1 25	1 15
Staley	24.0	1 58	1 48
Siler	31.4	2 43	2 33
Ore Hill	36.0	3 13	3 01
Richmond	40.3	3 40	3 31
Gulf	47.5	4 20	4 08
Egypt	50.5	4 43	4 38
Sanford	56.9	5 33	5 08
Jonesboro	59.9	6 03	5 48
Swann's	65.0	6 34	6 28
*Rock Branch	66.5	6 40	*6 40
Spout Spring	74.0	7 22	7 17
Little River	80.25	8 00	7 47
Fayetteville	91.0		8 40

Southern Division. STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 3. Mail and Passenger. Leave.	Arrive
		P. M.	P. M.
Fayetteville	0.0	9 00	
Rockfish	7.02	9 40	9 30
McNatt's	14.0	10 20	10 10
Lumber Bridge	16.3		10 32

STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 4 Mail and Passenger. Leave.	Arrive
		A. M.	A. M.
Lumber Bridge	0.0	6 00	
McNatt's	2.3	6 20	6 12
Rockfish	9.1	7 00	6 50
Fayetteville	16.3		7 30

*Flag Stations.

A special train for Fayetteville on Saturday night, will leave Sanford on arrival of R. & A. Train from Raleigh.

No. 1 connects with R. & A. Freight at Sanford to Raleigh.

No. 4 will run to Fayetteville Saturday night, leaving Lumber Bridge at 11 P. M., and arriving at Fayetteville at 12.15 A. M. No train from Lumber Bridge Monday morning.

J. S. MORRISON, Gen'l Sup't.
April 9, 1884. 62tf

Our Latest New Spring Importations of Millinery and Fancy Goods Are Coming in Profusion.

GRAND OPENING OF PATTERN HATS AND BONNETS ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, APRIL 9th and 10th.

Merchants in want of goods in our line will find an abundant supply at prices to defy competition. A full line of CORSETS of the LATEST and MOST APPROVED STYLES in stock. Catalogues out soon.

Don't Forget to Call on the 9th and 10th.

MRS. DYE.
Fayetteville, April 2, 1884. 61tf

NOTICE.

I respectfully announce to the public that I am in my new store and will keep a good stock of

Grain and Groceries.

To be sold at reasonable prices to suit the times.

E. T. McKETHAN,
McKETHAN BUILDING,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 13, 1884. 54tf

McNEILL'S MUSIC STORE.

The Holidays have not exhausted our supply of

ORGANS.

Handsome PIANOS just received. Rich in finish, brilliant in tone.
SMALL INSTRUMENTS of every kind constantly on hand.
MUSIC BOOKS AND SHEET MUSIC.
MUSIC ordered at any time.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 23, 1884. 51tf

PINE ISLAND GUANO.

Is the most uniformly high grade fertilizer ever sold in the State.

It is the best without exception. Always Reliable. Made of best Materials and is in beautiful mechanical condition.

[From North Carolina Experiment Station.]

2526. Pine Island Ammoniated Phosphate, Quinnipiac Fertilizing Co., New London, Conn., sampled at Selma, February 27th, with Webb, Tisdale & Co. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 9.59, ammonia 2.87, potash 1.94 per cent. Relative value per 2,000 lbs., $21.07.

CHAS. W. DABNEY, JR.,
Director.

QUINIPIAC FERTILIZER COMPANY,
New London, Conn.
J. B. STARR,
Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.
April 9, 1884. 62tf

LOUGEE & GOODWIN,
(Successors to I. W. Durham.)
417 and 419 Fayetteville Street,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
Marble & Granite Monuments, Tablets, Headstones, &c.

Contracts taken for every description of Stone and Cemetery work, Iron Fencing, &c.

Write for prices and designs, or call on JAMES M. LAMB, Fayetteville, N. C., our Agent.
April 9, 1884. 62-6m

LANDRETH'S Garden Seeds

are always reliable
HINSDALE & BROADFOOT.
Jan'y 23, 1884. 51tf

FOR SALE.

MY River place in Flea Hill Township about four miles from Fayetteville, containing 463 acres. 200 acres cleared and in cultivation; 200 acres wood land; 63 acres uncleared swamp land. Will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers and on favorable terms. Apply to me or to N. W. RAY. J. M. SMITH, of Eutaw.
March 26, 1884. 60-3m

J. E. GARRETT, Book and Job Printer,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

SOLICITS orders for Pamphlet Work, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.
Jan'y 2, 1884. 48tf

150 Hhds. Molasses.

WE OFFER THIS LOT OF EXTRA PRIME Porto Rico Molasses at low prices, in Bbls. or Hhds.

EDWARD KIDDER & SON.
Wilmington, N. C., March 27. 61-tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞ Office North-east corner Market Square.
April 29, 1880. 2-tf

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

A LARGE LOT OF Newspaper exchanges can be had cheap on application at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

COX'S Cotton Planter.

The Best Cotton Planter SOLD!

I HAVE the Agency for this PLANTER in this market, and offer it at

Factory Prices.

Every PLANTER guaranteed to please or money refunded.

Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

R. M. NIMOCKS.
April 2, 1884. 61tf

Commissioners' Sale of Land.

BY virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, we will sell at public outcry, at the Market House, in Fayetteville, on Saturday, May 3d, 1884, at 12 M., the following lots or parcels of land in the town of Fayetteville:

1st. The Lot on Hay Street, adjoining the store occupied by W. N. Tillinghast, known as the "Whitehead Store" lot.

2d. The House and Lot on Hay Street, now occupied by Mrs. M. B. Whitehead, known as the "old Whitehead residence."

3d. A lot on Dick Street, adjoining Dr. J. W. McNeill.

4th. A Lot on Franklin Street, adjoining Gaster & Harrington's Livery Stables, known as the "Blacksmith Shop."

The above described property is sold under a decree by consent of all the tenants in common for partition between the heirs-at-law of Mrs. J. D. Whitehead, deceased. The title is perfect, and immediate possession will be given.

Terms of sale—CASH.

A. A. McKETHAN, JR.,
D. ROSE,
Commissioners.
April 2, 1884. 61-5t

I Am Receiving Daily

Fresh Supplies of Heavy and Fancy Groceries of the best brands.

FLOUR from the celebrated Gambrill Mills.
Sugars, Teas, Coffees of the best quality, including the fine Peabury Coffee.
Bacon, Lard, Fish, Butter, Molasses and Syrup.
Canned Goods, Candies—French and Plain.
Fruits—Foreign and Domestic.
Vegetables of all kinds.
Toilet and Laundry Soaps.
Wood and Willow-ware, Crockery and Tinware, Cutlery.
Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes, all of the finest brands. A fine Chromo with each pound of Lorillard's Smoking Tobacco.
Also, all Goods found in a first-class Grocery Store. A. GARRASON.
Feb'y 27, 1884. 56tf

W. W. SHEPHERD,

Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
NO. 130 NORTH WATER ST.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

HAVING located in Wilmington, would be glad to see his friends. He keeps on hand a good assortment of LIQUORS and TOBACCO.
March 19, 1884. 59-1m

MISS M. A. MALLETT

IS now prepared to CUT, FIT and MAKE LADIES DRESSES in the latest styles, and will be pleased to serve her friends and patrons, at her residence on Green Street, first door South of the Episcopal Church.
March 19, 1884. 59-1m

Executor's Notice.

HAVING qualified as Executor upon the estate of Elizabeth L. Mints, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said decedent to exhibit the same to me on or before the 26th of March, 1885.

DANIEL K. MINTS.
Executor of Elizabeth L. Mints.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 21, 1884. 60-6t

Lumber! Lumber! Lumber!

I AM NOW READY TO FILL ORDERS for Lumber in any quantity, size or shape, cut from the very best of timber.

Orders left with Walter Watson, my agent Fayetteville, will have prompt attention.

JAMES D. WORRELL.
Jan. 30, 1884. 11-tf

After the Riot.

The subjoined editorial from a leading Cincinnati paper on the great riot which recently disgraced that city is a pretty fair representation of the state of public feeling there which gave rise to the outbreak. It comes, however, with a bad tone from the anti-kuklux land of John Sherman:

The time has come for taking an account for salvage for three days' destruction and terror. First, we have saved our jailful of murderers. We have killed forty-five innocent men and wounded 145 more—all to save our jailful of murderers. We have burned our fine Court House, with records of three quarters of a century, creating confusion which a whole generation will not suffice to settle. But what is that by the side of a jailful of murderers saved from popular excitement? We have converted a just, popular impulse against the prostration of law before crime into a war between an unorganized people, incensed to acts of blind vengeance against the authorities, who killed them to protect the murderers. We have planted in the people's minds a cause of innocent blood crying from the ground, but we have saved our jailful of murderers. We have lost all, but not our jailful of murderers—not having saved even our honor.

The reign of law and order is restored to Cincinnati—that law and order which makes murder the safest trade and which has made impotent the administration of law against crimes of atrocity. We have vindicated all practical forms and rules and traps and tricks which make the trial of a murderer a farce and degrade the judiciary to the sole end of having known and proved murderers saved from conviction and of promoting the trade of the criminal lawyer.

Is any citizen of Cincinnati content with this salvage except the jailful of murderers and the criminal class and the trade of the criminal lawyers? Is there a decent citizen who feels that these slain citizens should be infamously buried as malefactors, while the jailful of murderers are to be held innocent till, after an exhaustion of all means to put witnesses out of the way and to fix the juries, and of every trick of law, they shall have been convicted?

However unfortunate their action, the mass of men that moved from the meeting at Music Hall to the jail and began an attack upon it were moved by an impulse on the side of justice and law against the reign of crime befgre which the law had become impotent. Unthinking persons speak of such popular impulse as a crime, forgetting that the right to protect itself against crime is a right of society and is conferred by it on its agents, and that society does not lose its right because its agents have become impotent.

The movement was a terrible mistake, because it was made by a sudden impulse, without organization or plan or material. Let the sober judgment of the public keep a just discrimination between the first impulse of the people and the subsequent acts of blind vengence of a crowd maddened by bloodshed. This affair is wholly different from any such collict between rioters and authorities in this country, and must not be judged by any of them. It was not of workmen against workmen and against the property of corporations which were trying to get along without them. Nor was it like the riots against the draft. Those were riots against law, justice, public sentiment and property. But this began in an uprising of the people on the side of justice and law and order, where the administration of the law had failed to serve the public safety. The feeling which suddenly took an impulse of movement was felt by all of the law-abiding citizens. Ill-judged as it was in acting without organization or deliberation in a city where the means of supporting the regular authority can so quickly be summoned the feeling which moved it was a true representation of healthy public sentiment.

Neither experience, observation nor public discussion has taught the people of Cincinnati that the administration of criminal law is on the side of justice, law and order. They have seen that its chief end is to give immunity to murderers. The Berner verdict is but an incident in this failure of justice. The odious verdict in the Berner trial is not so bad as that imbecile quibbling of the Supreme Court which twice set aside the verdict of murder in the McHugh case. There were exceptions in the Berner trial as valid as those on which the Supreme Court set aside two verdicts for McHugh.

The feeling of the mass that stood before the jail Friday night was that which prevaded the whole people. Its action was mistaken but its feeling was no crime, for it was the public sentiment. Not before in America has there been such an array of people and justice on one side and of police force and military support on the other. Such an array was most deplorable. To fire into such a people for the protection of murderers against justice was a fearful thing to command. Against a popular mass, having no worse impulse than justice against murderers, there was no call to take desperate hazards of troops or of the public safety or of property. Who does not now wish that the militia had not been called into the jail? Who would not gladly exchange the present situation for one in which the men who first attacked the jail had taken out and hanged every man-slayer? The rational probability is that they would have stopped with the execution of a few of the most notorious murderers. As the case now stands justice and law and order are not restored. That abandonment of law which is responsible for the uprising of the criminal class turned this into an opportunity for arson and pillage. The citizen soldiers simply obeyed orders, as they were bound to do under severe penalties. They are not objects of any rational resentment. The sentiment of justice and law and order is now enlisted on the side of the authorities in putting down that which at the beginning was its own representative. Public sentiment, which has long been indignant at the failure of the courts to administer justice and at their degradation to the trade of the criminal lawyer, has now the addition of lasting resentment for the slaughter of innocent citizens to save a jailful of murderers.

Cold weather, accompanied by snow, prevailed on Wednesday at Washington.

Ways and Walks of North Carolinians.

The Asheville *Citizen* says that Senator Ransom, as well as Senators Vance and Pendleton, declines to employ a clerk at government expense.

The Shoe Heel Rifles, says the *Print*, have been invited to take part in the Mecklenburg Celebration on the 20th of May next, and think of going.

A young man in New Berne is accused of walking in his sleep; but his employer, according to the *Journal* of that town, declares that this cannot be so and proves an alibi by the assertion that "it is all he can do to get him to walk while awake."

"Col. Jones Superintendent of the C. C. Railroad, and Capt. McGlen, master machinist, were in town last week," says the Shoe Heel correspondent of the *Robesonian*. "They seemed to be using their tape line very nimbly. Col. Jones is the most popular railroad superintendent that ever grazed around here."

The Mocksville *Times* having commended the negro mail carrier between Mocksville and Winston for making thirty-three miles a day on foot, the Asheboro *Courier* comes forward with a mail-carrier who between Asheboro and Troy walks 116 miles a week, is always on time, and is opposed to the subletting business.

The students of Davidson College, says the Charlotte *Observer*, have selected their orator for commencement day, on June 19th, in the person of Prof. Jas. H. Carlisle, LL. D., of Furman University, S. C. Prof. Carlisle has written that he will accept and will be on hand to deliver the annual oration. Those who are acquainted with Prof. Carlisle, say that it is a splendid selection. The annual *fete champetre* is to be given on the campus this year, on the 9th of next May, and the students are preparing for a fine time. These *fetes* are growing into almost as much prominence and importance as the commencements.

The Jones county farmers are using this season a large amount of kainit, says the New Berne *Journal*. You may approach Trenton on any road that leads there and you will be certain to meet some farmer with a load of kainit. Just enquire of him what kind of crop he is going to use it on, and nine times out of ten he will tell you cotton, that there is no money in corn and meat; and he will inform you that times are very hard; that pork is tremendously high in Trenton, on time; so is corn; that he had to buy both pork and corn; that cotton was so low a price last season that it took all he made to square up for his fertilizer and his farm supplies, but this year he expected to do better.

A telegram to the *Raleigh Register* from Asheville of the 8th inst., says: A special train to-day conveyed Governor Jarvis, Treasurer Worth, Colonel A. S. Buford, Colonel A. B. Andrews, Colonel W. E. Anderson, and a number of other gentlemen, to Waynesville, in Haywood county, to which place the road was opened yesterday. The party arrived at Waynesville at 12 o'clock to-day, and were welcomed in an eloquent speech by Garland S. Ferguson, Esq., to which Governor Jarvis and Col. Buford responded most appropriately. The citizens of Waynesville, as hospitable to the stranger as Nature has been bountiful to themselves, entertained the party at a handsome dinner. The wine was good, and as free of flow; everybody felt good at the completion of this great work, and the people of this country think and say nothing but what is good of Governor Jarvis and Colonel Andrews, to whom they regard themselves as indebted for connection with the world. The crowd in attendance was very large. The regular running of trains to Waynesville will commence in a few days.

Mr. W. H. McLaurin, a citizen of Laurinburg, one of the most flourishing of all the towns on the Carolina Central Railroad, has served notice upon large numbers of the citizens of that place, says the Charlotte *Observer*, that he is to begin a suit for the recovery of twenty acres of land, situated in the centre of that town. The twenty acres in question holds the best part of the town. A large number of handsome private residences, several stores and two churches, Baptist and Catholic, are built upon it. The news that all this property is to be sued for was well calculated to excite the populace and there has been a careful scrutinizing of titles going on in Laurinburg since the announcement was made. From what we can gather, it seems that the land was originally owned by J. D. McLaurin, who made an assignment, and his son, W. H. McLaurin, was appointed assignee. The tract of land comprised twenty-six acres, twenty of which were sold to Mike Crosley. This was about the year 1862. Mr. Crosley disposed of the twenty acres to the Bank of New Hanover. Since that time Laurinburg has grown to be a good sized town and the twenty acres have been laid off into lots, upon which the greater part of the town has been built. What Mr. McLaurin's grounds for the suit are, we are not informed, but he has already employed counsel and intends taking the suit through the courts. An interesting time is ahead for the lawyers down in that country.

There were not less than five thousand people, white and colored, assembled on the shores of the large lake at the State fish hatchery Sunday morning, says the Raleigh *News and Observer*, to see the "big baptizing" of colored converts. The people began to leave the city as early as 6 o'clock. It was a sight where, at the gate through which the road enters the field, city phaetons jostled country steer carts, all the vehicles being loaded to their utmost capacity. There was a chance to see gay ribbons and horse-flesh of all conditions of leanness, for the road to the fair grounds never presented a spectacle one-tenth as interesting. The gathering was immense, the largest, it is said, ever in this section of the country. The scene at the lake was decidedly picturesque. The bright colors worn by the women, contrasted with the white-robed figures of the female converts and the sombre black of the clothing of the male converts; the green fields round about the lake; the woods with their fringe of fresh opening dogwood blossoms; the ripple of the lake and the glance of the sunbeams from its bright waters;—these made up a pretty picture, amply worth the seeing. Add to this that the day was charming, that the walk to the spot had its attractions also, and it will be seen that to the casual visitor the trip was full of pleasure. The colored people were enthusiastic and deeply devotional and to them the affair had added charms. Songs of praise arose as the 165 persons went dow into the chilly water and were immersed. Long after the preachers had completed this task, an immense throng of people stood around the houses and tents which dotted the further slopes of the bank, and sang and sang again, while on the roads to the city, and across the [illegible] less lines of vehicles and pedestrians made their way returning to the city.

N. C. Experiment Station.

ANALYSES AND RELATIVE VALUATIONS OF COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS.

1884.—IV.

The following have been completed since the last report:

2402. Edisto Acid Phosphate, Edisto Phosphate Co., J. B. E. Sloan, general agent, Charleston, S. C., sampled January 22d, at Durham, with the Durham Fertilizer Co. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 11 39 per cent. Relative value per 2,000 pounds, $20 51.

2403. Prolific Cotton Grower, Goldsboro Oil Co., Goldsboro, N. C., sampled at Goldsboro, January 25th, from lot in factory. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 8.42, ammonia 2.91, potash 2.55 per cent. Relative value per 2,000 pounds, $29.86.

2440. Stono Soluble Guano, Stono Phosphate Co., Charleston, S. C., sampled at Concord February 5th, from lot in hands of C. G. Montgomery. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 6.64, ammonia 2 94, potash 1.61 per cent. Relative value per 2,000 pounds, $25.64.

2503. Edisto Ammoniated Fertilizer, Edisto Phosphate Co., J. B. E. Sloan, general agent, Charleston, S. C., sampled at Tarboro February 20th, with F. S. Royster & Co. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 8 87, ammonia 1.91, potash 2 08 per cent. Relative value per 2,000 pounds, $26.10.

2504. Patapsco Ammoniated Soluble Phosphate, Patapsco Guano Co., Baltimore, sampled at Washington February 18th, from lot in hands of W. P. Baugham. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 8.75, ammonia 2.63, potash 1.94 per cent. Relative value per 2,000 pounds, $28 60.

2505. Special Compound Phosphates and Alkalies, G. Ober & Sons, Baltimore, sampled at Wilson, February 21st, with Hines, Hadley & Co. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 8.74, ammonia 3.40, potash 1.96 per cent. Relative value per 2,000 pounds, $31.68.

2506. L. & R. Ammoniated Guano, Lorentz & Rittler, Baltimore, sampled at Wilson, February 21st, with W. J. Harris Contains: Available phosphoric acid 8.20, ammonia 2.01, potash 2.03 per cent. Relative value per 2,000 pounds, $25.24.

2507. Plow Brand Raw Bone Superphosphate, Walton, Whann & Co., Wilmington, Delaware, sampled February 21st, 1884, at Wilson, with Rountree, Barnes & Co. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 9.17, ammonia 2.95, potash 1.85 per cent. Relative value per 2,000 pounds, $30.53.

2508. Lister's Ammoniated Dissolved Bone Phosphate, Lister Bros, Newark, N. J., sampled at Wilson, February 21, with Branch & Hadley. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 10 66, ammonia 2 61, potash 2 61 per cent. Relative value per 2,000 pounds, $32 76.

2509. Bradley's Patent Superphosphate of Lime, Bradley Fertilizer Co., Boston, Mass., sampled at Wilson, February 21st, with Rountree, Barnes & Co. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 10 09, ammonia 2 62, potash 1 92 per cent. Relative value per 2,000 pounds, $32 27.

2516. Eureka Ammoniated Bone Superphosphate of Lime, Atlantic and Virginia Fertilizing Co., Richmond, Va., sampled at Franklinton, February 25th, with W. H. Mitchell. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 10.24, ammonia 2 53 per cent. Relative value per 2,000 pounds, $28 55.

2517. Calvert Guano, P. Zells & Sons, 30 S. street, Baltimore, Md., sampled at Franklinton, February 25th, with J. H. Upperman. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 8 76, ammonia 2 61, potash 1.10 per cent. Relative value per 2,000 pounds, $27 53.

2518. Pacific Guano Co.'s Dissolved Bone Phosphate of Lime, John S. Reese & Co., 10 S. Street, Baltimore, Md., sampled at Littleton, February 22d, with S. Johnson. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 12 26 per cent. Relative value per 2,000 pounds, $22 07.

V.

The following have been completed since the preceding:

2406. High Grade Acid Phosphate, Royster & Strudwick, Norfolk, Va., sampled at Morehead City, January 23d, from lot stored in the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad depot. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 12 11 per cent. Relative value per 2,000 pounds, $21 80.

2511. Ammoniated Soluble Navassa Guano, Navassa Guano Co., Wilmington, N. C., sampled at Fremont, February 21st, with Aycock Bros. & Co. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 8 02, ammonia 2.88, potash 1.26 per cent. Relative value per 2,000 pounds, $27 47.

2514. Owl Brand Guano, Davie & Whittle, Petersburg, Va., sampled at Tarboro, February 20th, with O. C. Farrar. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 8 47, ammonia 2.35, potash 1 99 per cent. Relative value per 2,000 pounds, $27.03.

2512. Cotton Brand High Grade Acid Phosphate, E. J. Powers, Wilmington, N. C., sampled at Fremont, February 21st, with Aycock Bros. & Co. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 10.43 per cent. Relative value per 2,000 pounds, $20.27.

2519. Prolific Cotton Grower, Goldsboro Oil Co., Goldsboro, N. C., sampled at Tarboro, February 20th, with F. S. Royster & Co. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 8.22, ammonia 2.99, potash 2 55 per cent. Relative value per 2,000 pounds, $29.82.

2522. Orchilla Guano, Travers, Snead & Co., Baltimore, Md., sampled at Henderson, February 25th, with E. H. Hicks. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 12.70, carbonate of lime 37.50 per cent. Relative value per 2,000 pounds, $22.86.

2523. Baker's Standard Guano, Chemical Company, of Canton, Baltimore, Md., sampled at Franklinton February 25th, with J. S. Joyner. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 7.18, ammonia 2.42, potash 1.22 per cent. Relative value per 2,000 pounds, $24.07.

2524. Owl Brand Tobacco Guano, Davie & Whittle, Petersburg, Va., sampled at Franklinton February 25th, with J. S. Joyner. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 9.85, ammonia 3.30, potash 1.50 per cent. Relative value per 2,500 pounds, $32.73.

2526. Pine Island Ammoniated Phosphate, Quinnipiac Fertilizing Co., New London, Conn., sampled at Selma, February 27th, with Webb, Tisdale & Co. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 9.59, ammonia 2.87, potash 1.94 per cent. Relative value per 2,000 pounds, $31 07.

CHAS. W. DABNEY, JR.,
Director.

Bill Arp at Charlotte.

The Humorist, in a moment of moralizing, tells how Charlotte is like, as well as unlike, the rest of the world:

Bill Arp's visit to Charlotte, says the *Observer* of that city, put the humorist in a meditative frame of mind. We met him walking to the depot, oblivious to all his surroundings, being engaged in the pleasant task of annihilating a quart of roast peanuts, and evidently as happy as a little nigger with a bobtailed shirt on when the fish are biting fast. We did not imagine that such thoughts as these were running through his mind. In his letter to the *Constitution* he says: "These people around Charlotte ought to be a good people and high toned and patriotic and they are. There are memories clustering around them that have left their impress upon the generation. They point with pride to the spot where the first declaration of independence was read, thirteen months before that of 1776. I am now penning these lines within a few yards of the place where the Mecklenburg declaration was read and passed with solemn acclamation, and this was like firing the first rebellious gun of the revolution that resulted in securing the liberty of the States. North Carolina may have slept after that, but she was not asleep then. She may have made a precarious living off of her piny woods a half century ago, but she has as many varied industries and agricultural products now as any Southern State, and is fast taking a proud position as a commonwealth. The homes around Charlotte are beautiful. It seems to me that those who live in them ought to be happy. I wonder if they are. I wonder if peace and concord reigns without and around. As I passed along one of them a pretty girl was standing at the gate talking to one outside, and I heard her say with a face all flushed: 'I despise her and the ground she walks on. I haven't dared to visit her for two months for fear she would make up another story on me. I nearly cried my eyes out last night about it, the bateful thing.' Well, I saw that her peace was disturbed and was sorry, and so it goes. There is slander and envy among the rich as well as the poor, and there is no security against misery except in having a kind heart and a forgiving disposition. May the Lord help us all to love one another and be calm and serene. I have been doing my best to be sorry for that Cincinnati kuklux business, and I tried to weep over Tewksburv, but it is awful hard work, for we Southerners are all just human you know, and have to have help from above."

A FUNDAMENTAL EVIL.—The fact that a great many of our public office-holders, including some Judges, sell their salaries in advance to salary brokers, who charge them an exorbitant percentage for the use of the money, is not one to be contemplated with satisfaction. There is nothing wrong or dishonorable in the practice, but it implies that those who resort to it are either pressed for money or live beyond their means. In a judicial officer this is peculiarly unfortunate.

A man need not be dishonest because he is poor. But the want of money is a dangerous temptation to venal acts which a judicial officer may practice often without exciting a suspicion of his integrity. Besides, a man who cannot live on his salary and is yet led into the folly of suffering a heavy loss on it in order to meet his wants, must necessarily go from bad to worse.

A great deal of the corruption and dishonesty which have disgraced our Government in almost all its branches for the last twenty years may be traced to the prevailing passion for extravagance and the ambition to appear richer than we are. Men who have gone to Congress poor have found themselves tempted to vie with rich men in their style of living, and in order to do so have sold their votes and lent themselves to all sorts of jobs and rascalities. We have found them accepting fees from persons on whose claims as committeemen they have had to pass, or using their influence with the Administration to protect public robbers for the purpose of sharing the plunder. The reckless extravagance of the age has been the incentive to most of the crimes which have been committed in public offices. The escape of the thieves from punishment has been in a great measure due to the general prevalence of corruption among those who ought to have been their prosecutors.

These are the evils which have brought law into disrepute and bred a contempt for public authorities. They lie at the foundation of such outbreaks as that at Cincinnati. Every gigantic fraud committed in public life, although apparently overlooked, sinks deep into the public mind. Does any one suppose that the escape of the Star-route robbers and the plunder of the Treasury under the form of a prosecution will be forgotten for years by the people?

Honesty in official positions, in Congress, in the Legislatures, on the Bench and in all high trusts will make a contented people, with faith in those who administer their affairs, and only by a contented people can we be certain that law will be respected and order maintained.—*N. Y. World.*

SHEEP RAISING IN SAMPSON.—Sheep raising, that important branch of husbandry, is receiving some attention in this part of the county, says the Clinton *Caucasian*. The wool is, in some instances, sent to a factory where good cloth is manufactured and some of the owners of these flocks of sheep are luxuriating, so to speak, in nice woolen suits of clothes.

NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Superior Court, Spring Term, 1884.

S. C. Rankin, A. E. Rankin and A. H. Slocomb, partners, trading as S. C. Rankin & Co., *vs.* J. McL. Jenkins.

WHEREAS, it appears to the Court by affidavit, that the Defendant, J. McL. Jenkins, is indebted to the Plaintiffs, S. C. Rankin & Co., in the sum of $461, due by three, several promissory notes; and that said Defendant, J. McL. Jenkins, after due diligence cannot be found in the State, but being a resident of the State has absconded therefrom, with intent to defraud his creditors, and has assigned, mortgaged and disposed of all his property with intent to defraud his creditors; and, whereas, the Plaintiffs have applied for and obtained an order of publication of the summons in this action, and a warrant of attachment against the property of the Defendant, J. McL. Jenkins. Now, therefore, it is ordered that the Defendant be notified by the publication of this order for six successive weeks in the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER, that the purpose of this action is the recovery of the debts above specified, and that the summons and warrant of attachment herein are returnable before our Judge of the Superior Court, at a Court to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 14th Monday after the 3d Monday of February, 1884, when and where the Defendant is required to appear and answer or demur to the complaint.

Issued this 31st day of March, 1884.

T. S. LUTERLOH,
Clerk Superior Court.

G. M. ROSE, D. ROSE and W. A. GUTHRIE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
March 31, 1884. 61 6t

McLEAN & ROBINSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

D. H. McLEAN, Lillington N. C. | H. McD. ROBINSON, Fayetteville, N. C.

Will practice in the several Courts of the State. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care.
June 1, 1883. 16 1y

R. S. HUSKE,
Attorney at Law,
No. 2 OLD STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Feb'y 13, 1884. 54tf

Fayetteville Hardware and Supply House.

WALTER WATSON.

BOILER IRON cut any size and holes drilled for patching; Patch and Stay Bolts any size; Tools for patching boilers, &c.
Steam Gauges and Valves all sizes.
Gauge Glasses any length.
Steel all kinds and sizes; American and Swedes Iron any size.
Ropes and Twine; Grindstones and fixtures.
Builders' Hardware—such as Locks, Hinges, &c., &c.
Powder, Shot and Caps.
Gun and Pistol Cartridges.
Guns, Rifles and Pistols from $1 to $100. In fact everything kept in stock that constitutes a first-class Hardware Store.
Breech Loading Gun Cartridges loaded—any size.
☞ Repairing done in all its branches by first-class workmen under the personal superintendence of myself.

WALTER WATSON,
Two doors from the Fayetteville Observer Office.
Aug 30, 1883 30tf

FOR SALE.

A PAIR OF MATCH HORSES, double-seated Carriage and double set of Harness. The Horses are well broke and will work anywhere. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to
A. McBUIE, Agent.
Jan'y 9, 1884. 49tf

LIME! LIME!
AGRICULTURAL LIME
and **BUILDING LIME** Also
CARBO-PHOSPHATE or **PHOSPHATIC LIME.**
Send for Circular. Address
FRENCH BROS. ROCKY POINT, NORTH CAROL'A
Feb'y 20, 1884. 55-13t

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
Keep everything usually found in a
First-Class Grocery.
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
April 25, 1883. 12tf

VERY BEST
BUTTER AND FLOUR.
GOOD ARTICLE IN MOLASSES AND SYRUPS, at
CHAS. HAIGH'S.
Nov 1, 1883 39tf

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM LANDRETH & SONS, the oldest and largest seed growers in the United States, a full assortment of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, to which I invite the attention of friends and customers.
Prior to the receipt of this lot every paper of seed on hand was publicly cremated, according to the "new system" of Messrs. Landreth & Sons, under which I buy exclusively.
H. R. HORNE.
Jan'y 16, 1884. 50-tf

Valuable Town Property
FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, the undersigned, as Commissioner, will expose to sale by public auction, at the Market House in Fayetteville, at 11 o'clock, on Wednesday, the 23d day of April, 1884, the Store and Lot of Land in Fayetteville, between Person Street and Cool Spring Alley, known as "THE McINTYRE BRICK STORE."
The purchaser will be required to pay one-fourth of his bid in cash, and to give note and security for the balance to be paid in six months.
For desired information apply to the undersigned. A. B. WILLIAMS, Commissioner.
N. W RAY, Att'y.
January 22, 1884. 51ts

BUY THE CELEBRATED
Scotch Parlor Matches,
"POCKET,"
"CLYDESDALE,"
AND
"LOCH KATRINE" BRANDS,
Manufactured by Mitchell & Co., Glasgow, Scotland.
"Scotch Matches" are the best.
FOR SALE BY
C. J. AHEARN. G. A. THOMSON.
J. A. PEMBERTON, JR. CHARLES HAIGH.
A. E. RANKIN & CO. H. R. HORNE.
B. E. SEDBERRY.
And all live merchants.
Sep 13, 1883 32-tf

STILLS AND STOVES.

WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE LOT OF BOTH
New and Second-hand Stills,
Caps, Arms and Worms, from 10 to 25 bbls. capacity.
A Large Lot of Still Bottoms of many sizes.

As this is about the closing of the season now is the time to prepare for repairing your Stills. Repairing through the country a specialty.

GLUE KETTLES, SKIMMERS & DIPPERS.

Our PRICES THE LOWEST; OUR WORK THE BEST; OUR TERMS THE MOST LIBERAL.

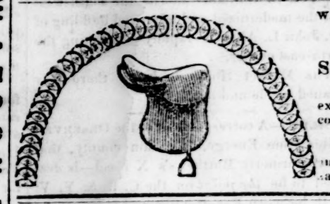
IN COOKING AND HEATING STOVES,

we cordially invite you to an inspection of our stock not merely because we desire you to purchase, but that you may see for yourself the result of years' experience devoted to the pleasing of our patrons. We have a large assortment of

TIN TOILET SETS, latest out;

Tin-ware, stamped and pieced; Tin Valleys; Sheet Zinc; Galvanized, Russia and Common Sheet Iron; Stove Pipes of all sizes; Stove Repairs for a large variety of different makes and patterns.
Wise men will do well to have their heating stoves cleaned up and ready for the cold weather.

McMILLAN BROS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 25, 1883. 38tf



W. OVERBY. C. P. OVERBY.
W. OVERBY & SON,
46 South Person St., Fayetteville, N. C.
Saddle & Harness Manufacturers.

The only House in this line in Fayetteville selling exclusively its own work. The Senior partner has conducted this business for over thirty years.
We use good oak-tanned leather.
Saddles at all prices. All our work is hand-made and warranted. Everything that is kept in a first-class harness-shop we have. Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral.

No other complaints are so insidious in their attack as those affecting the throat and lungs; none so trifled with by the majority of sufferers. The ordinary cough or cold, resulting perhaps from a trifling or unconscious exposure, is often but the beginning of a fatal sickness. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has well proven its efficacy in a forty years' fight with throat and lung diseases, and should be taken in all cases without delay.

A Terrible Cough Cured.

"In 1857 I took a severe cold, which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded me the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continued use of the PECTORAL a permanent cure was effected. I am now 62 years old, hale and hearty, and am satisfied your CHERRY PECTORAL saved me.
HORACE FAIRBROTHER."
Rockingham, Vt., July 15, 1882.

Croup.—A Mother's Tribute.

"While in the country last winter my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with croup; it seemed as if he would die from strangulation. One of the family suggested the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, a bottle of which was always kept in the house. This was tried in small and frequent doses, and to our delight in less than half an hour the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the CHERRY PECTORAL had saved my darling's life. Can you wonder at our gratitude? Sincerely yours,
MRS. EMMA GEDNEY."
159 West 128th St., New York, May 16, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL in my family for several years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most effectual remedy for coughs and colds we have ever tried.
A. J. CRANE."
Lake Crystal, Minn., March 13, 1882.

"I suffered for eight years from Bronchitis, and after trying many remedies with no success, I was cured by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. JOSEPH WALDEN."
Byhalia, Miss., April 5, 1882.

"I cannot say enough in praise of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, believing as I do that but for its use I should long since have died from lung troubles. F. BRAGDON."
Palestine, Texas, April 22, 1882.

No case of an affection of the throat or lungs exists which cannot be greatly relieved by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and it will *always cure* when the disease is not already beyond the control of medicine.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

Iron of all kinds;

Axles; Cart and Buggy Material; general line of Builders' Hardware; Axes; Shovels; Spades; Broad Axes; Adzes; Hatchets; Fire Dogs; Shovels and Tongs; Nails, &c.
At CHAS. HAIGH'S.
Nov 1, 1883 39tf

ENGINES, SAW MILLS, GINS, &c. &c.

J. S. EVANS & CO.

Have for sale Engines, Boilers, Gins, Cane Mills, Evaporators, Cotton Presses, Belting. Machinery of all kinds ordered at short notice.
JAMES S. EVANS & CO.,
Haigh's old stand, opposite A. B. Williams & Co's, Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct 4, 1883 35tf

PATENTS

Obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for *MODERATE FEES.*
Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from *WASHINGTON.*
Send *MODEL OR DRAWING.* We advise as to patentability free of charge; and we make *NO CHARGE UNLESS WE OBTAIN PATENT.*
We refer here, to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div. and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms, and references to actual clients in your own State or county, address C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
Dec 7, 1882. 137tf

HERRING'S SAFES.

THE attention of merchants and others in need of a positively Fire and Burglar Proof Safe is called to the fact that I am still the Agent for Herring's unrivalled Safes. I will sell any style or sizes at manufacturers' prices, or will trade for old safes.
WALTER WATSON.
Nov 22, 1883 49tf

Fayetteville Bookstore.

WE keep constantly on hand all Books recommended by the State Board—all School Books in general use.
Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books.
Poetical and Miscellaneous Works.
Note, Letter, Legal and Foolscap Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, &c.
Autograph and Photograph Albums.
Blank Books.
Full and half bound Days and Ledgers of all qualities and prices.
Toy Books, Games, Photograph, Cabinet and Panel Frames, Box Papeteries, Cards and Envelopes to match; Wedding and Birth-day Cards, Chromos, &c. In fact a full assortment of all articles kept in a Bookstore.
G. H. HAIGH.
Nov 8, 1883 40tf

SUNNYSIDE NURSERY
FOR
Spring, 1884,

Can furnish everything for the Garden, Greenhouse, Park or Cemetery. Landscape Gardening a specialty.
Illustrated Catalogue now ready.
Special list of Summer Bedding Plants ready about 1st of March.
Address orders to
JAMES M. LAMB,
Sunnyside,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 16, 1884. 50-3m

TO SPORTSMEN.

I HAVE taken the agency for Laffin & Rand's Orange Rifle and Ducking Powder.
A full stock of all the different grades kept constantly on hand.
Orders solicited at lowest manufacturers' prices.
WALTER WATSON.
Nov 22, 1883 49tf

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

NO HORSE will die of COLIC, RUN or LOSE FLESH if Foutz's Powders are used in time.
WORMS. If Foutz's Powders are used to prevent Hog Cholera, Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent Hog Cholera. Foutz's Powders will prevent Gapes in Fowls. Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost every DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.
DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Dec 6, 1883 44-1y